TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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INDICTMENT CHARGING CONSPIRACY RETURNED AGAINST 226 COAL OPERATORS AND UNIONISTS

What-Say?

Dirty Necks Put Boys Under Suspicion — Old Man Trades Baboon for Youth —Hope to Raise Lusitania and Other Ships.

BY JACK WARWICK

CHICAGO courts are making haste to mete out punishment to William Dalton, the 17-year-old boy who stole $772,000 in Liberty bonds from the Northern Trust Co. last Thursday. He didn't have his liberty long after having broken all records for bond thefts. A constable nabbed him in the pool room of a small town near Bloomington, Ill.

Willie Dalton is a puzzle. He realizes what he has done, but doesn't know why he did it. Among other things he has broken the heart of his widowed mother and his sisters. The boy doesn't ask for leniency. He seeks a chance to "take his medicine." He ought to have it.

This boy is truly a puzzle. The "boyologists" are trying to find a solution of his case. He was not driven to crime. He lived in good environments—had a good mother and loving sisters. One expert says he is "just a nutty kid."

"Do you know," says this expert, who has handled ten thousand boys, "that good, old Lake Michigan, used externally, is the best crime preventive I know of? Show me the boy who doesn't wash his neck and I'll show you a criminally inclined kid. Yes, sir, 99 times out of 100 the boy with criminal tendencies has an abhorrence of washing his neck."

The first thing this man does when he gets hold of a boy for wrongdoing is to look at his neck. If the "high water mark" is there the boy needs the attention of the juvenile court.

Associating crime with dirty necks is not so startling, after all. The boy who has enough self-respect to keep his neck clean is in no great danger of doing criminal things.

Folks go to market with butter and eggs and exchange these necessaries for sugar, coffee and tea; or with a calf hide and get in return a pair of leather shoestrings. Like that, Ben Knott, an aged and wealthy farmer of the Northern Transvaal, called on Dr. Clarence Andrew at Pietersburg. At the end of a chain he dragged a large baboon. He insisted that the doctor perform the Voronoff gland operation and try to restore the farmer's failing vitality. Dr. Andrew shot the baboon and performed the operation.

The farmer reports that he again feels like a young man and that his failing sight has been restored.

Who, aged or middle-aged, would not give a baboon to have his youth restored?

To make the sea give up its treasure an Italian has perfected an invention to raise ships from the bottom. A great invention, provided it works.

Think of bringing up the Lusitania, the Titanic and the ships sunk by submarines during the war.

The German navy, of course, will be left at the bottom of the sea, where it was sent after the war. That is where it belongs.

John Nicholas Brown, a few days ago—his 21st birthday—came into possession of an estate valued at $25,000,000. Young Brown is a sophomore at Harvard.

It is said at college that young Brown has proved himself to be "a normal American youth." That is a good sign. A normal American youth is presumed to have too much sense to let even so vast a sum as $25,000,000 make a fool of him.

Allies plan an invasion in the event that Germany makes final and absolute refusal to pay the indemnity assessed against her. Maybe they will and again perhaps there is some bluff in their attitude. On the other side of the question Germany may be trying another test of the psychology with which she tried, but failed, to arrive at the world's state of mind.

It is German to protest right up to the dotted line—then sign.

Perhaps the world is topsy-turvy, as many people think, but is still a mighty interesting world.

New Treasury Head

ANDREW WILLIAM MELLON of Pittsburgh will be President Harding's Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Mellon is 65 years old and a banker. He received a university education and entered the banking business in 1874. He has been active in industrial and financial developments in western Pennsylvania. Mr. Mellon and his brother founded the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. He is identified with many charitable and welfare organizations.

KRUPPS GRANTED LAND CONCESSIONS IN CHILE

The Vossische Zeitung reports that the Chilean government has given a concession to the Krupps with the right to acquire land to build factories.

A large number of German workmen will take advantage of the concession, the newspaper says, and emigrate to Chile.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

NEWS OF indictment of 226 soft coal operators and miners in six states by federal grand jury to Judge Anderson of Indianapolis, on the charge of conspiracy to force high prices by restricting production. The indictment is made under the Sherman anti-trust law instead of the Lever act. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is among those named in the indictment.

President-elect Harding returned from Florida to Marion to bid goodbye to friends in his native town before going to Washington for the inauguration on March 4. It is the view in the national capital that Harding has picked strong, capable and experienced men for his cabinet.

Edgar Guest, Walt Mason, William T. Ellis, Abe Martin and A. P. Sandles are all weekly contributors to The Blade, whose writings are interesting and entertaining.

One of the first big tasks to confront Harding and his secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes, is reorganization of the diplomatic and consular corps. Eleven ambassadors and 32 ministers are the principal diplomatic jobs which must be filled by the new president. In the consular service there is a long list of lucrative appointments.

"It is fair to ask ourselves whether our homes are so noble in their ideals, so essentially religious in their atmosphere, and so spacious in their hospitality, that the greatest among our friends would turn to them as a congenial place of rest and spirit-strengthening," writes William T. Ellis this week.

Breckdorf-Rantzau, former German foreign minister, has confirmed the declaration of Sr. Mathias Erzberger, former German minister of finance, that President Wilson sent two emissaries to Berlin to promise American credits in the form of a loan to Germany, if that country would accept the allied peace terms.

FEDERAL JURY CHARGES HIGH PRICE FORCED

Grand Jurors Say Soft Coal Shortage Resulted From Conspiracy Between Owners and Miners.

AN INDICTMENT in five counts, charging conspiracy between coal operators and miners in six states to force high prices for soft coal by restricting production was reported to Judge Anderson of Indianapolis, by the federal grand jury against 226 bituminous coal operators, coal associations, coal mining companies and coal miners.

All the individual defendants except 12 are already under indictment on charges of conspiracy to violate the Lever act.

The names of these defendants, with the names of the corporate defendants indicted, were made public.

Bond for the defendants under indictment in the coal case were fixed at $10,000 each. The arraignment day was set for May 3.

The National Coal association, the organization of coal operators of the country, is one of the corporations indicted. Many of the coal operating companies in Indiana are also in the list and leading operators who were indicted by the previous grand jury on the Lever act charge are named likewise in this indictment.

Miners' Chief Named.

The miners named include John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; William Green, secretary-treasurer of the union, and other union men who were indicted the first time.

The indictment charges, in the first account, restraint of trade; in the second, restraint of commerce; in the third, restraint of trade and commerec; in the fourth, conspiracy to monopolize, and in the fifth, monopolizing.

The case is drawn solely under the Sherman anti-trust law and is a separate case entirely from the one pending against 125 operators and miners charged with violation of the Lever act.

The indictment covers the last three years and goes into a detailed history of the bituminous coal industry and of the methods by which, it is charged, the operators and miners have worked together to restrict the production and distribution of bituminous coal.

Plot to Create Shortage.

The charge is made that at various joint conferences held in the last ten years, it was agreed by the miners and operators who were partners in mining, producing and distributing coal, that they would aid one another in plans to increase wages, increase prices, to create a shortage and to otherwise limit production and distribution.

It is charged that the agreements entered into between the miners and operators provided that coal should not be sold at any time for a price that did not yield a profit to the operator; that increase of wages of miners should be added to the price of coal; that competition among the operators should be eliminated; that no coal should be sold below cost of production and that the means of increasing cost of production in the price of coal is by closing and keeping idle the coal mines.

It is charged further that the operators established a uniform cost accounting system for the operation of the mines and that by agreement a greater number of miners were employed than were reasonably necessary properly to operate the mines.

Planned Idle Pits.

The charge is made also that the operators, acting together, planned that the mines should be idle at various times during the year in order that the price of coal might be increased.

One of the plans for increasing the price of coal, it is charged, was to sell it through sales agencies, which were separate in name only from

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WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

LAST WEEK brought the practical completion of Mr. Harding's cabinet, although only four appointments were officially confirmed by the president-elect. These were Hughes for secretary of state, Daugherty for attorney general, Denby for secretary of the navy, and Hoover for secretary of commerce.

So far, so good.

The tentative appointments were Mellon for the treasury portfolio, Weeks for secretary of war, Hays for postmaster general, Fall for the interior, and Wallace for secretary of agriculture.

For secretary of labor James J. Davis was prominently but not positively mentioned. Objections to him were made by labor organizations. How justifiable the opposition is not a matter for argument here.

It is rather remarkable that much criticism of cabinet appointments comes from outside the party elected to office. Some of the criticisms come from newspapers that were ferociously, though hopelessly, opposed to Mr. Harding's election. Their criticisms are forgivable, but their efforts to dictate appointments are exhibitions of monumental nerve.

Is Harding's Cabinet.

But the cabinet selected will be President's Harding's. It is his to choose, and his to stand by or fall by. That the choices made have been made conscientiously, with the best interests of the country at heart, are beyond question.

Putting Hughes at the head of the state department has brought almost universal approval. The country owes something to Mr. Harding for his efforts to get Mr. Hughes to accept this position, and it owes something to the appointee for accepting.

Judge Hughes regarded acceptance as an imperative obligation. He has given up a law practice amounting to a quarter of a million dollars a year to serve the nation. He didn't need the honor. It has been well said that it is a clear case of the office seeking the man.

Mr. Hughes possesses a judicial temper, has had much administrative experience, and holds strong independent views. He has a profound sense of justice and is fair. Whatever he does must square with his conscience. His intellectual equipment will measure up to that of the big men of the world. One of the best balanced men in America, he is an American who will neither surrender any of the nation's rights nor repudiate its obligations.

If Charles Evans Hughes has ideals they will be based on sane thinking.

Daugherty Draws Criticism.

Mr. Harding's selection of Harry M. Daugherty to be attorney general in his cabinet drew the fire of all the critics. It was just this that made the president-elect more determined than might have been his first intention to select this man. He said as much, courageously, and thereby showed the country some of the stuff he is made of. Furthermore, he has announced his belief that Mr. Daugherty will make a great attorney general.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Daugherty have been personal and political friends for 18 or 20 years. Daugherty was manager of Harding's primary campaign. He predicted his chief's nomination at Chicago, when others laughed at his judgment. He has been a Harding man through thick and thin.

It is not strange nor remarkable that Mr. Daugherty is to become attorney general. Under the circumstances, Daugherty himself is the only person who could have prevented his appointment. It is up to him now to confirm his chief's confidence and faith that he will make a great attorney general.

Among the outstanding figures in the new cabinet, there is Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover accepts on condition that he may be permitted to go on with his great work in feeding the starving children of European nations. Another condition is that he may make improvements in the department of commerce in line with his views.

If Mr. Hoover can graft a monkey gland into the commerce of the nation it will be a good thing. It is good judgment on the part of Mr. Harding to give him a chance to try it. People generally take this view of it, for Mr. Hoover's appointment is popular.

No Rubber Stamps in Cabinet.

The selection of Denby for secretary of the navy was a great surprise, because he had not, at any time, been mentioned for the position. The sleuthing correspondents had overlooked this man completely.

Denby himself gives color to the list of appointments, and he will have as his assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt. This is the position the late Colonel Roosevelt occupied when the Spanish-American war broke out.

Taken from top to bottom, there is not a rubber stamp in this cabinet the new president has surrounded himself with. He is not the kind of man to want men of rubber stamp opinions around him.

Members of the Harding cabinet will be permitted to think without inviting a kick.

BIG SHAKE-UP IN DIPLOMATIC CORPS IS DUE

Harding and Hughes Are Planning Complete Reorganization of Ambassaors and Consuls.

Complete reorganization of the United States diplomatic service and a thorough shake-up of the consular service is one of the first important tasks which will confront Warren G. Harding and Charles E. Hughes, his secretary of state.

Eleven ambassadors receiving $17,500 a year each, and 32 ministers paid $10,000 each annually, are the principal diplomatic jobs which Harding and Hughes may appoint shortly after assuming their duties.

These places are in no way subject to civil service regulations. An incoming president is free to put in them men who are in full accord with his policies and under obligation to no other person or party.

In the consular service there is a long list of lucrative posts paying annual salaries ranging from $2,000 to $12,000 a year.

All applicants for appointments in the consular service are required to pass rigid qualifying examinations given by a board of which a member of the United States civil service commission sits. A person once appointed to the service is supposed to hold on as long as he maintains a record of efficiency.

Many of the most competent and valuable men in the consular service are Republicans. Such men as Robert P. Skinner, consul general at London, and Alexander M. Thackara, consul general at Paris. They draw the top salary, $12,000 a year, and have served for more than 20 years.

Some of the other high salaried consularships are those at the following foreign cities: Buenos Aires, Argentina, $8,000; Brussels, Belgium, $8,000; Porto Alegre, Brazil, $5,000; Mukden, China, $5,500; Habana, Cuba, $5,500; Copenhagen, Denmark, $5,500; Havre, France, $5,500; Lyons, France, $6,000; Auckland, New Zealand, $5,500; Belfast, Ireland, $5,000; Bradford, England, $5,000; Bristol, England, $8,000; Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, $8,000; Hongkong, China, $8,000; Johannesburg, Transvaal, $5,000; Liverpool, England, $8,000; Manchester, England, $6,000; Melbourne, Australia, $8,000; Montreal, Quebec, $8,000; Ottawa, Ontario, $8,000; Singapore, Straits Settlements, $6,000; Vancouver, British Columbia, $5,500; Winnipeg, Manitoba, $5,500; Athens, Greece, $5,500; Genoa, Italy, $5,500; Palermo, Italy, $5,500; Seoul, Korea, $5,500; Yokohama, Japan, $8,000; Amsterdam, Holland, $5,000; Rotterdam, Holland, $5,500; Panama, Panama, $5,500; Lima, Peru, $5,500; Irkutsk, Russia, $5,500; Tiflis, Russia, $5,500; Barcelona, Spain, $5,500.

In addition to these desirabe consular jobs, there are a large number paying $8,500, $4,000 and $4,500 a year each.

The 11 ambassadorships in the diplomatic service paying $17,500 annually are those assigned to the following countries: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru and Spain.

The 32 ministers drawing $10,000 a year each are assigned to the following countries: Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemela, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Men Entrapped as Gallery Sealed to Check Fire in Mine

All hopes for the lives of seven men imprisoned in the Kathleen mine of the Union Collieries Co. at Dowell, Ill., was given up when mine rescue squads sealed up a gallery in which fire has been raging for 24 hours. The seven men, working in the gallery, were cut off by the flames. The gallery will not be unsealed for about 30 days, it was said, when an attempt will be made to find the bodies.

The sealing process was used to check the flames from spreading to other sections of the mine only after all hope for the men had been abandoned.

The fire started in one of the main entries of the mine and is believed to have been caused by an electric wire coming in contact with a canvas curtain which hung in the entry. So rapid was the spread of the flames that the seven men were cut off from all means of exit.

TAX SLASHING NEXT BIG JOB OF CONGRESS

Most Important Work of New Session Will Be That of Lightening Burden of Taxpayer.

Revision of the federal tax and revenue laws probably will be the biggest single job to be taken by congress when, at the call of the new president, it convenes in extraordinary session early in April.

Anticipating the importance of early action, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio has framed a new revenue measure which is likely to become the basis for the legislation finally enacted.

Longworth, a member of the ways and means committee and an authority of government revenues, has introduced his bill in the house, although there is no possibility of its consideration at the present session, which expires March 4. His purpose is to lay before congress and the public a concrete plan for the repeal of some of the obnoxious war taxes and simplification of the entire revenue system in order that it may be studied thoroughly before he reintroduces it in the extraordinary session.

Under the Longworth plan, the present war taxes would be cut down a total of approximately $850,000,000 by the following method:

Repeal of the excess profits tax, $450,000,000.

Reduction of personal income surtaxes to a mixmum of 40 per cent, $124,000,000.

Repeal of 3 per cent tax on freight transportation, $156,000,000.

Repeal of 3 per cent tax on transportation of persons, $120,000,000.

Repeal of 8 per cent tax on seats, berths and staterooms, $6,000,000.

Repeal of tax on soda water, ice cream, fountain drinks, $40,000,000.

To make up the huge revenue losses involved in these cuts, Longworth proposes: That the tariff duties be revised on the protective principle so that customs revenues will be increased by approximately $850,000,000.

2—That the present exemption of $2,000 from the income of corporations be repealed and that an additional tax of 5 per cent be levied upon corporation incomes. This, the treasury estimates, would produce nearly $500,000,000.

Longworth believes experience shows the advisability of reducing from 70 to 40 per cent the maximum tax on personal incomes. Persons with large incomes subject to the present maximum rate are converting their property into tax exempt securities, he says.

The result, he holds, is damaging to the public interest since it withdraws huge sums of money from investment in productive channels of trade.

Chairman Fordney and other members of the ways and means committee, which will frame the new revenue legislation, disagree with Longworth's plan in certain particulars, but are expected to agree with its general provisions.

There is a strong sentiment in both the house and senate in favor of repealing the excess profits and war taxes. The Longworth bill is sure to receive strong backing.

"I believe that enactment of some such measure as this into law," says the Ohio congressman, "will have a wonderfully healthful effect upon the business generally and would tend very greatly in the direction of reducing the high cost of living."

TAKE OFF THE GLASSES AND TALK IT OVER.

WOMAN PHILANTHROPIST AND HUMANITARIAN DIES

Mrs. Ellin L. Speyer, humantarian, philanthropist, and wife of James Speyer, banker, died of bronchial pneumonia. She had been an invalid for two years.

BACKS CHARGE THAT WILSON OFFERED LOAN

Breckdorf - Rantzau of Germany Says President Sought to Get Allies' Terms Accepted.

BY FRANK E. MASON.
(Copyright, 1921, by the International News Service.)

The declaration of Dr. Mathias Erzberger, former German minister of finance that President Wilson sent two emissaries to Berlin to promise American credits in the form of a loan to Germany if Germany would accept the allied peace terms, has been confirmed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, former German foreign minister.

Ellis Loring Dresel, the United States commissioner to Germany was named by Dr. Erzberger as one of the agents of President Wilson. When Mr. Dresel was asked about the incident he replied:

"I have nothing to say to the press upon this subject."

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau was foreign minister at the time Mr. Dresel came to Berlin in the spring of 1919. The foreign minister and Dr. Erzberger were bitter political opponents, and it was Erzberger who broke down Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau's opposition to his policies and virtually accomplished the signing of the peace treaty.

In his exclusive interview with the International News Service, confirming Erzberger's statements, Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau said that Mr. Dresel came to him with the same proposition he had laid before Erzberger.

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau's statement follows:

"When the history is written of the incidents of the armistice and the preliminaries to the peace treaty, it will be necessary to consider many personalities who, official and pretended official missions visited official and unofficial Germany. History will develop that these more or less authorized agents exercised influence neither in the interests of Germany or of world peace.

"It is known that Erzberger and I were political opponents. Nevertheless I must confirm that what Dr. Erzberger said in his interview about Mr. Dresel is entirely correct. Whether Mr. Dresel was directly commissioned by President Wilson I could not then confirm, but at least Mr. Dresel attempted to create the impression that he came to Berlin upon an official mission.

Opposes Dictated Peace.

Mr. Dresel made statements to me about President Wilson's friendly attitude towards Germany if Germany would sign the peace treaty, similar to those made to Erzberger. I did not consider Mr. Dresel's statements sufficient to cause me to make the slightest change in. my political viewpoint. On the contrary I informed Mr. Dresel that Germany was determined to negotiate on the basis of the fourteen points and I, as director of Germany's foreign affairs must refuse to change our basis of either private or official statements.

"Mr. Dresel spoke in mysterious and ominous insinuations as if he was less interested in negotiating than in informing himself of Germany's sentiment and ascertaining how Germany could react to a peace by force. Therefore, I officially and privately advised the Germans to prudence and avoid giving Mr. Dresel the impression that Germany would submit to any form of a dictated peace."

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

SENATE and house conferees agreed on the senate bill limiting admission of aliens during the 15 months beginning April 1 to three per cent of the number in the United States at the time the 1910 census was taken.

Shipyard workers on the Atlantic and Gulf coast have voted against acceptance of a 10 per cent wage reduction, but officials said little trouble is expected when the new wage schedule goes into effect.

A dispatch from Teheran recently said that the Anglophile government of Persia has been overthrown by Persian cossacks. The Shah of Persia is said to be a prisoner in the palace.

The Hotel National at Geneva, the headquarters of the league of nations, has been sold to a Swiss hotel company. There have been persistent reports that the headquarters of the league would be removed from Geneva because Switzerland refused to allow allied troops bound for the Vilna plebescite to cross Swiss soil.

William F. McCombs, former chairman of the Democratic national committee, died at Greenwich, Conn., last week of heart disease. He directed the presidential campaign of Woodrow Wilson in 1912.

President Wilson, in an address to the Woodrow Wilson club of Harvard university, whom he received at the White House, declared he would bend his efforts to the last in supporting the cause of world peace.

Henry Ford has announced that within a few weeks his plants will be operating on full time as orders have been piling up.

It is reported from Moscow that Cossack troops attacked the railway train of Leon Trotzky, the Russian soviet war minister, as it was traveling along the Moscow-Orenburg railroad.

The recent death of Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, removed the oldest active president of an important railroad in the United States, it is shown by the best available information.

Eight persons were burned to death and 25 injured when two trolley cars collided in the southern part og Chelton, Conn.

The incident of the fatal shooting by a Japanese sentry of Lieut. Langdon, American naval officer, at Vladivostok, is regarded by state department officials as definitely closed, except for the matter of reparations.

ALL records for a trip across the continent were broken by the bringing to New York of air mail which left San Francisco a little more than 33 hours before. It was an experiment in night and day flying and reduced all previous records by more than one-half.

The White House is investigating the order issued by D. S. Dickerson, superintendent of federal prisons, restricting the privileges of Eugene V. Debs in the Atlanta penitentiary.

John Burroughs, naturalist, who is passing the winter at Pasadena, Cal., went to a hospital. Members of his family said he was not seriously ill, but needed a rest.

Opposition to the Winslow bill to permit partial payments to railroads from the government guaranty fund collapsed in the senate and the measure was passed without a record vote. Organized labor has called upon President Wilson to veto the bill.

A reduction approximating 20 per cent in the pay of all laborers of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. at Pittsburgh became effective March 1.

Fred Williams, who went away to war in 1917, returned home to Lafayette, Ga., to find his "body" buried there, his war insurance policy paid and his wife the bride of another.

Eight alleged anarchists have been bound over to the federal grand jury at Cleveland, charged with violation of the espionage act.

More than 20 houses were burned at Bally Bunion, Ireland, as a reprisal for the shooting of two constables.

President-elect Harding will press his lips to the Bible that was used at the first inauguration of George Washington at his inauguration on March 4.

The Ohio state legislature went on record as opposing the use of voting machines in the Ohio elections when the lower house defeated the Spidel bill by a vote of 30 for to 70 against.

Rechad Pasha, delegate of the Constantinople government to the Near East conference at London, speaking in the name of both his group and that of the Nationalists, said that both factions of the Turks would accept the decisions of the allies.

A London paper has announced that Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, widow of the lord mayor of Cork, is engaged to Art O'Brien, vice president of the Irish Self-determination league and president of the London branch of that organization.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, last week called on organized labor to protect "the democratic institutions of our country" from attacks "by plutocratic reaction and insidious propaganda of European insanity." He addressed a conference of union leaders called to combat the open shop movement.

Secretary Daniels has purchased the chair he occupied at cabinet meetings as a souvenor for $141, the replacement cost today.

Former Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany was reported to be unconscious at Doorn, Holland, in private telegrams received in Potsdam, Germany.

One hundred thousand ex-soldiers have announced that they are banded together in the National Disabled Soldiers' league to obtain recognition by the government of their claims for compensation.

Gen. Enoch H. Crowder has recommended that the Cuban supreme court endeavor to expedite election appeals so as to facilitate the holding of partial elections on March 10.

Four men, armed with rifles, recently held up a passenger train running from Kansas City to Chicago and escaped, after forcing the mail clerks to hand over their registered letters and a registered package.

William Dalton, 17-year-old bank clerk who stole $772,000 worth of Liberty bonds from the Chicago bank where he worked, was caught in a pool room at Heyworth, Ill. All the bonds except one for $500 that he used for expenses were recovered.

One naval enlisted man was killed, 15 are missing and two were injured as the result of a collision between the American destroyer Woolsey and the steamer Steel Inventor, off the Pacific coast of Panama. The destroyer was cut in two.

Nearly 40 were killed and scores were injured when Michigan Central and New York Central passenger trains crashed at a junction near Porter, Ind.

Relations are strained and war is threatened between the republics of Panama and Costa Rica as the result of the invasion of Coto, a district in Panama, by Costa Rican troops.

French destroyers cruising along the eastern coast of the Black Sea recently, engaged with soviet forces at Gagry, the Bolsheviki losing heavily.

BREATHLETS

Booze Hounds Detect 50-Gallon Still Being Operated Under Cognomen of a Perfume Factory.

A fully equipped 50-gallon illicit still, operating as a perfume factory, was discovered by revenue officials on the first floor of a building in St. Lawrence boulevard, Montreal. Ten barrels, each containing 50 gallons of mash in process of fermentation; two hundred dozen empty bottles and large quantities of label seals, corks and other equipment were seized.

Joseph Rosen, lessee of the building, who was arrested but later escaped told officials the floor had been rented by two men who said they were perfume manufacturers. One said he came from Detroit and the other from Toronto.

SON OF "DOLLAR PRINCESS" RETURNS FROM JUNGLE HUNT

William Leeds, Jr., whose mother is the wife of Prince Christoph of Greece, arrived in San Francisco from Shanghai en route to New York, for medical treatment. He became ill hunting in the jungles of Sumatra.

THE STOWMARKET MYSTERY

By Louis Tracy

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Continued from Last Week

"I think so. Yes."

"Everything! Say three-quarters of an hour afterwards?"

The effect of this remark on Hume was very pronounced. His habitual air of reserve gave place to a state of decided confusion.

"What are you hinting at?" he cried, striving hard to govern his voice.

"Well, it must be out sooner or later. Why did you go to meet Miss Helen Layton in the avenue about 1:30 a. m.—soon after Sir Alan's body had been examined by the doctor?"

"Oh, damn it, man, how did you ascertain that?" groaned Hume.

"I knew it all along, but I did not see that it was very material to the case, and I wanted to keep the poor young lady's name out of the affair as far as possible. I did not want to suggest that she was an accessory after the crime."

Hume was blushing like a schoolboy. He glanced miserably at Brett, but the barrister was still puffing artistic designs in big and little rings.

"Very well. My reason for concealment disappears now," he blurted out, for the young man was both vexed and ashamed. "That wretched night, after she returned home, Helen thought she had behaved foolishly in creating a scene. She put on a cloak, changed her shoes, and slipped back again to Mrs. Eastham's, where she met Alan just coming away. She implored him to make up the quarrel with me. He apologized for his conduct, and promised to do the same to me when we met. He explained that other matters had upset his temper that day, and he had momentarily yielded to an irritated belief that everything was against him. Helen watched him enter the park; she pretended that she was going in to Mrs. Eastham's. She could see the lighted windows of the library, and she wondered why he did not go inside, but imagined that at the distance she might easily be mistaken. At last she ran off to the rectory. Again she lingered in the garden, devoutly wishing that all might be well between Alan and me. Then she became conscious that something unusual had taken place, owing to the lights and commotion. For a long time she was at a loss to conjecture what could have happened. At last, yielding to curiosity, she came back to the lodge. The gates were wide open. Mrs. Eastham's dance was still in progress. She is not a timid girl, so she walked boldly up the avenue until she met Fergusson, the butler, who was then going to tell Mrs. Eastham. When she heard his story she was too shocked to credit it, and asked him to bring me. I came. By that time I was beginning to realize that I might be implicated in the affair, and I begged her to return home at once, alone. She did so. Subsequently she asked me not to refer to the escapade, for obvious reasons. It was a woman's little secret, Brett, and I was compelled to keep it."

"Anything else, Winter?" demanded the barrister, wrapped in a cloud of his own creation.

"That is all sir, except the way in which I heard of Miss Layton's meeting with Mr. Hume."

"Not through Fergusson, eh?"

"Not a bit. The old chap is as close as wax. He seems to think that a Hume-Frazer must die a violent death outside that library window, and if the cause of the trouble is another Hume-Frazer, it is their own blooming business, and no other person's. Most extraordinary old chap. Have you met him?"

"No. Indeed, I am only just beginning to hear the correct details of the story."

Hume winced, but passed no remark.

"Well, my information came through an anonymous letter."

"You don't say so! How interesting! Have you got it?"

"I brought it with me, for a reason other than that which actuates me now, I must confess."

He produced a small envelope, frayed at the edges, and closely compressed. It bore the typewritten address, "Police Office, Scotland Yard," and the postal stamp was "West Strand, January 18, 9 p. m." Within, a small slip of paper, also typed, gave this message:

"About Stowmarket. David Hume Frazer killed cousin. Cousin talked girl in road. Girl waited wood. David Hume Frazer met girl in wood after 1 a. m."

Brett jumped up in instant excitement. He placed the two document on a table near the window, where the afternoon sun fell directly on them.

"Written by the murderer!" he cried. "The result of perusing the evening papers containing a report of the first proceedings before the magistrates! The production of an illiterate man, who knew neither the use of a hyphen nor the correct word to describe the avenue! Not wholly exact, either, if your story be true, Hume."

"My story is true. Helen herself will tell it you, word for word."

"This is most important. Look at that broken small 'c,' and the bent capital 'D.' The letter 'a,' too, is out of gear, and does not register accurately. Do you note the irregular spacing in 'market,' 'Frazer,' 'talked?' You got that letter, Winter, and yet you did not test every Remington typewriter in London."

"Oh, of course it's my fault!"

Mr. Winter's coup had fallen on himself, and he knew it.

"Oh, Winter, Winter! Come to me twice a week from six to seven, Tuesdays and Fridays, and I will give you a night school training. Now, I wonder if that typewriter has been repaired?"

The detective had seldom seen Brett so thoroughly aroused. His eyes were brilliant, his nose dilated as if he could smell the very scent of the anonymous scribe.

"An illiterate man," he repeated, "in evening dress; the same height and appearance as Hume; in a village like Sleagill on a New Year's Eve; four miles from everywhere. Was ever clue so simple provided by a careless scoundrel! And eighteen months have elapsed. This is positively maddening!"

"Look here, old chap," said Hume, still smarting under the recollections of Brett's caustic utterance, "say you forgive me for keeping that thing back. There is nothing else, believe me. It was for Helen's sake."

"Rubbish!" cried the barrister. "The only wonder is that you are not long since assimilated in quicklime in a prison grave. You are all cracked, I think—living spooks, human March hares. As for you, Winter, I weep for you."

He strode rapidly to and fro along the length of the room, smoking prodigiously, with frowning brows and concentrated eyes. The others did not speak, but Winter treated Hume to an informing wink, as one might say:

"Now you will hear something."

CHAPTER IX.

The Ko-Katana.

Thinking aloud, rather than addressing his companions, Brett began again:

"The man must have had some place in which to change his clothes, for he would not court attention by walking about in evening dress by broad daylight. He met and spoke with Alan Hume-Frazer that afternoon. The result was unsatisfactory. The stranger resolved to visit him again at night—the night of the ball. In a country village on such an occasion, a swallow-tailed coat was a passe-partout, as many gentry had come in from the surrounding district."

"Yes, that is so," broke in Hume.

Brett momentarily looked through him, and the detective shook his head to deprecate any further interruption.

"He could not enter Mrs. Eastham's house, for there everybody knew everybody else. He could not enter the library of the Hall, because the footman was on duty for several hours. Is not that so?"

He seemed to bite both men with the question.

"Yes," they answered.

"Then he was compelled to hang about the avenue, watching his opportunity—his opportunity for what? Not to commit a murder! He was unarmed, or, at any rate, his implement was a haphazard choice, selected on the spur of the moment. He saw David Hume leave the dance, and watched his brief talk with the butler. He correctly interpreted Hume's preparations to await his cousin's arrival. Did Hume's sleepiness suggest the crime, and its probable explanation? Perhaps. I cannot determine that point now. Assuredly it gave the opportunity to commit a theft. Something was stolen from the secretaire. A bold rascal, to force a drawer whilst another man was in the room! Did he fear the consequences if he were caught? I think not. He succeeded in his object, and went off, but before he reached the gates he saw Miss Layton, whom he did not know, talking to the baronet. He secreted himself until the baronet entered the park alone. For some reason, he made his presence known, and walked with Sir Alan to the lawn, outside the window still retaining in his hand the small knife used to pry open the lock. There was a short and vehement dispute. Possibly the baronet guessed the object of this unexpected appearance. There may have been a struggle. Then the knife was sent home, with such singular skill that the victim fell without a word, a groan, to arouse attention. The murderer made off down the avenue, but he was far too cold-blooded to run away and encounter unforeseen dangers. No; he waited among the trees to ascertain what would happen when his victim was discovered, and frame his plans accordingly. It was then that he saw Helen Layton and David Hume. As soon as the news of the murder spread abroad the dance broke up. Amidst the wondering crowd, slowly dispersing in their carriages, he could easily slip away unseen, for the police, of course, were sure that David Hume killed his cousin. Don't you see, Winter?"

The inspector did not see.

"You are making up a fine tale, Mr. Brett," he said doggedly, "but I'm blessed if I can follow your reasoning."

"No, of course not. Eighteen months of settled conviction are not to be dispelled in an instant. But accept my theory. This man, the guilty man, must have resided in Stowmarket for some hours, if not days. Many people saw him. He could not live in Sleagill, where even the village dogs would suspect him. But the addle-headed police, ready to handcuff David Hume, never thought of inquiring about strangers who came and went at Stowmarket in those days. Stowmarket is a metropolis, a wilderness of changeful beings, to a country policeman. It has a market-day, an occasional drunken man—life is a whirl in Stowmarket. Fortunately, people have memories. At that time you did not wear a beard, Hume."

"No," was the reply, "though I never told you that."

"Of course you told me, many times. Did not your acquaintances fail to recognize you? Had not Mrs. Capella to look twice at you before she knew you? Now, Winter, start out. Ascertain, in each hotel in the town, if they had any strange guests about the period of the murder. There is a remote chance that you may learn something. Describe Mr. Hume without a beard, and hint at a reward if information is forthcoming. Money quickens the agricultural intellect."

The detective, doubting much, obeyed. Hume, asking if there was any reason why he should not drive back to Sleagill for an hour before dinner, was sarcastically advised to go a good deal farther. Indeed, the sight of that tiny typewritten slip had stirred Brett to volcanic activity.

He tramped backwards and forwards, enveloped in smoke. Once he halted and tore at the bell.

A waiter came.

"Go to my room, No. 11, and bring me a leather dressing-case marked 'R. B.' Run! I give you twenty seconds. After that you lose sixpence a second out of your tip."

He pulled out his watch. The man dashed along the corridor, much to the amazement of a passing chambermaid. He returned, bearing the bag in triumph.

"Seventeen seconds! By the law of equity you are entitled to eighteenpence."

Brett produced the money and led the gaping waiter out of the room, promptly shutting the door on him.

"He's a rum gentleman that," said the waiter to the girl.

"He must be, to make you hurry in such fashion. Why, you wouldn't have gone faster for a free pint."

"I consider that an impertinent observation." With tilted nose the man turned and cannoned against Hume.

"Here!" cried the latter. "Rut to the stables and get me a horse and trap. If they are ready in two minutes I'll give you two shillings."

"Talk about makin' money!" gasped the waiter, as he flew downstairs, "this is coinin'. But, by gum, they are in a hurry."

Brett unlocked his bag and took from it the book of newspaper cuttings.

"Ah!" he said, after a rapid glance at his concluding notes. "I thought so. Here is what I wrote when the affair was fresh in my mind:

"'Why were no inquiries made at Stowmarket to learn what, if any, strangers were in the town on New Year's Eve?

"'Most minute investigations should be pursued with reference to Margaret Hume-Frazer's friends and associates.

"'Has Fergusson ever been asked if his master received any visitors on the day of the murder or during the preceding week? If so, who were they?

"'What is the precise purpose of the knife attached to the Japanese sword? It appears to be too small to be used as a dagger. In any case, the sword scabbard would be an unsuitable place to carry an auxiliary weapon, to European ideas.'"

"Now, I wonder if Fergusson is still at the Hall? The other matters must wait."

Winter returned about the same time as Hume. Brett and the latter dressed for dinner, and the adroit detective, not to be beaten, borrowed a dress suit from the landlord, after telegraphing to London for his own clothes.

During the progress of the meal the little party scrupulously refrained from discussing business, an excellent habit always insisted on by Brett.

They had reached the stage of coffee and cigars when a waiter entered and whispered something to the police officer.

"'Rabbit Jack' is here," exclaimed Winter.

"Capital! Tell him to wait."

When the servant had left, Brett detailed his proposed test. He and Hume would go into the hotel garden, after donning overcoats and deer-stalker hats, for Hume told him that both his cousin and he himself had worn that style of headgear.

They would stand, with their faces hidden, beneath the trees, and Winter was to bring the poacher towards them, after asking him to pick out the man who most resembled the person he had seen standing in the avenue at Beechcroft.

The test was most successful. "Rabbit Jack" instantly selected Hume.

"It's either the chap hisself or his dead spit," was the poacher's dictum.

Then he was cautioned to keep his own counsel as to the incident, and he went away to get gloriously drunk on half-a-sovereign.

In the seclusion of the sitting-room, Winter related the outcome of his inquiries. They were negative.

Landlords and barmaids remembered a few commercial travelers by referring to old lodgers, but they one and all united in the opinion that New Year's Eve was a most unlikely time for the hotels to contain casual visitors.

"I was afraid it would be a wild-goose chase from the start," opined Winter.

"Obviously," replied Brett; "yet ten minutes ago you produced a man who actually watched the murderer for a considerable time that night."

Whilst Winter was searching his wits for a suitable argument, the barrister continued:

"Where is Fergusson now?"

"I can answer that," exclaimed Hume. "He is my father's butler. When Capella came to Beechcroft, the old man wrote and said he could not take orders from an Italian. It was like receiving instructions from a French cook. So my father brought him to Glen Tochan."

"Then your father must send him to London. He may be very useful. I understand he was very many years at Beechcroft?"

"Forty-six, man and boy, as he puts it."

"Write tomorrow and bring him to town. He can stay at your hotel. I will not keep him long; just one conversation—no more. Can you or your father tell me anything else about that sword?"

"I fear not. Admiral Cunningham—"

"I guess I'm the authority there," broke in Winter. "I got to know all about it from Mr. Okasaki."

"And who, pray, is Mr. Okasaki?"

"A Japanese gentleman, who came to Ipswich to hear the first trial. He was interested in the case, owing to the curious fact that a murder in a little English village should be committed with such a weapon, so he came down to listen to the evidence. And, by the way, he took a barmaid back with him. There was rather a sensation."

"The Japs are very enterprising. What did he tell you about the sword?"

The detective produced a notebook.

"It is all here," he said, turning over the leaves. "A Japanese Samurai, or gentleman, in former days carried two swords, one long blade for use against his enemies, and a shorter one for committing suicide if he was beaten or disgraced. The sword Mr. Hume gave his cousin was a short one, and the knife which accompanied it is called the Ko-Katana, or little sword. As well as I could understand Mr. Okasaki, a Jap uses this as a penknife, and also as a queer sort of visiting card. If he slays an enemy he sticks the Ko-Katana between the other fellow's ribs, or into his ear, and leaves it there."

"A. P. P. C. card, in fact!"

"You always have some joke against the P. C.'s," growled the detective. "I never—"

"You have just made a most excellent one yourself. Please continue, Winter. Your researches are valuable."

"That is all. Would you like to see the Ko-Katana that killed Sir Alan?"

"Yes. Where is it?"

"In the Black Museum at Scotland Yard. I will take you there."

"Thank you. By the way, concerning this man Okasaki. Supposing we should want any further information from him on this curious topic, can you find him? You say he indulged in some liaison with an Ipswich girl, so I assume he has not gone back to Japan."

"The last I heard of him was at that time. Some one told me that he was an independent gentleman, noted for his art tastes. The disappearance of the girl created a rare old row in Ipswich."

"Make a note of him. We may need his skilled assistance. Was there any special design on the Ko-Katana?"

"It was ornamented in some way, but I forget the pattern."

"I can help you in that matter," said Hume. "I remember perfectly that the handle, of polished gunmetal, bore a beautiful embossed design in gold and silver of a setting sun surmounted by clouds and two birds."

"Correct, Mr. Hume, I recall it now," said the detective. "The same thing appears on the handle of the sword."

Brett ruminated silently on this fresh information. Like the other pieces in the puzzle, it seemed to have no sort of connection with the cause of the crime.

"Why do you say 'setting sun?' How does one distinguish it from the rising sun in embossed or inlaid work?" he asked Hume.

"I do not know. I only repeat Alan's remark. I gave the beastly thing to him because he became interested in Japanese arms during his Eastern tour, you will recollect."

"Ah, well. That is a nice point for Mr. Okasaki to settle if we chance to come across him. Don't forget, Winter. I want to see that Ko-Katana. Whom did you meet at Sleagill, Hume?"

The young man laughed. "Helen, of course."

"Any other person?"

"No. I told her I might chance to drive out in that direction about five o'clock, so—"

"Dear me! You were not at all certain."

"By no means. I am at your orders."

"Excellent! Then my orders are that you shall meet the young lady on every possible occasion. You took her for a drive?"

"Well—er—yes, I did. You do not leave me much to tell."

"Did she say anything of importance—bearing upon our inquiry, I mean?"

"Nothing. She had not quitted the rectory since we came away. I asked her to pick up any village gossip about the people at the Hall, and let us know at the earliest moment if she regarded it as valuable in any way."

"That was thoughtful of you. A great deal may happen there at any moment."

A waiter knocked and entered. He handed a letter to Hume.

"From Nellie," said David hastily.

He opened the envelope and perused a short note, which he gave to Brett. It ran:

"Dearest—I have just heard from Jane, our under-housemaid, that Mr. Capella is leaving the Hall for London by an early train tomorrow. Jane 'walks out' with Mr. Capella's valet, and is in tears. Tell Mr. Brett I am going to help Mrs. Eastham to select prize books for the school treat tomorrow at eleven.—With love, yours, "Nellie."

"Who brought this note?" inquired Hume from the waiter as he picked up pen and paper.

"A man from Sleagill, sir. Any reply?"

"Certainly. Tell him to wait in the taproom at my expense. He commenced to write.

"Any message?" he asked Brett.

"Yes. Give Miss Layton my compliments, and say I regret to hear that Jane is in tears. Ask her—Miss Layton—to get Jane to find out from the valet what train his master will travel by."

"Why?"

"Because I will go by an earlier one, if possible."

"But what about me! Confound it, I promised—"

To Be Continued.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1921.

There is no danger that the United States will become isolated. The immigrants will find us.

As secretary of state Mr. Hughes will talk when he has something to say. He is that kind of man.

Mr. Bryan has no use for either of the old wings of the Democratic party. He will try to sprout new ones.

Lima Beane says the new tenant gets the wall paper the old tenant prayed for.

Germany's greatest grief comes from the inability to change the law which provides that the way of the transgressor is hard.

When money begins to talk again we hope it will tell us where it has been.

If anybody can fit the Filipinos for independence General Wood can do it. The more discipline they get the better it will be for them when they acquire absolute freedom.

Prohibition looks like a failure to those who want it to fail.

Because he has worked two shifts a day for 60 years Thomas A. Edison figures that he is 120 years old. Thomas certainly has violated all union rules.

There are as many different ways of managing a husband as there are different kinds of wives.

Ham and eggs are beginning to speak again, when they meet. But the old warmth of friendship has not returned.

We suppose it is a long time between November 2 and March 4 to everybody except the fellows who have to move out.

If laws calculated to restrain humanity were popular there would be no necesity for them. Yowls from the restrained are natural.

Another good thing about republics is that they have no crown jewels to worry over.

It is a compliment to all of us, in a way, that searchers after the missing link are going a long way from home to look for it.

There will be some curiosity to see and hear the metal cow Mr. Ford predicts. Will she bawl like a Ford?

Retiring Democrats will need considerable time to get over the habit of putting their feet on the desk.

Cancelling war debts would give the late war the character of a snipe hunt, with Uncle Sam holding the bag.

Fear of failure is what keeps many men from succeeding.

John Bull has changed wonderfully if he is in sympathy with any proposal to cancel his war debts. John has always been a good sport.

They do not serve who only stand and prate.

Any man would rather make a fool of himself than have somebody else do it.

It is pointed out that France has the largest standing army in the world today. Well, in 1914, France needed the largest standing army in the world and didn't have it.

Once a year the cherry is the national tree.

A man who toddles often feels just as foolish as he looks.

Switzerland is a strange little nation, with notions of its own, and spunk enough to back them up. Though the capital of the League of Nations, it tells that mythical organization where to get on and off.

One way to eliminate war would be to make those who engage in it pay cash in advance.

A French scientist hopes to make the human body transparent. But what for? It would only give the neighbors something more to talk about.

Copperheads Still

From the national headquarters of the American Legion comes a warning that German propaganda is being employed in this country for the purpose of creating "a powerful political machine by the amalgamation of the disloyal elements in our population."

Though the Germans may have started this propaganda it has largely passed out of their hands. The enemies of Amer n institutions, whether of native or alien birth, are now in control. They edit daily newspapers and weekly and monthly periodicals, all in the English language. They belong to organizations at whose meetings the only tongue heard to the common tongue of the nation. They have wealth made in America, they have position, many of them, in American "society."

The ruling idea in these groups is that nothing American is right. And since Britain and France were our comrades in the war, nothing English or French is right. They have exulted over seeming differences between England and France because that tended to weaken our own relations with the two countries. They did not wait until Germany had officially declined to agree to make the reparations demanded of her. They insisted, in advance, that indemnities were outrageous things, born of greed and the spirit of vengeance. But back of all this was the aim to hamstring American government and promote dissension in America and open the way to political experiments after the Russian pattern.

The copperhead elements of the war will remain copperhead. They work in the open now where, during the struggle at arms, they labored in secret. For the time they seem to be interested only in the woes of Germany. But in their hearts is hate, dislike, contempt, for everything American. This is the spirit which moves them to speech.

Wiley on Home Brew

Dr. Harvey Wiley warns his fellow men against the dangers that lurk in home brew and raisin whisky. The concoctions, he says, are highly injurious and "if indulged in long enough will inevitably end in disaster."

The good doctor is a little late in sounding the fire alarm. The stuff has been in process of manufacture for many months and it has already obtained attention in the figuring of death rates. We have no doubt that the insurance concerns have put the consumption of home-grown booze in their lists of extra-hazardous occupations and instructed their examiners to sniff for the smell of yeast and fermented malt. Beginning modestly with mixtures whose base was wood alcohol the bootlegging experimentalists have gone on and marketed intoxicants in which tobacco juice, ether, cyanide of potassium and embalming fluid play handsomely in the undertaker's interest.

"Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle," says the Scriptures, "yet will not his foolishness depart from him." The man who will invite organic chemistry to do its worst, after learning of the awfulness that has come down upon too eager consumers of home brew, is beyond seeing any danger signals which Dr. Wiley may wave. This life is not for him. The germ of suicide is working in his midst. As well try to persuade a deaf farmer to cease using the railroad tracks as his path.

The Super-Millionaires

John D. Rockefeller, as one would expect, leads B. C. Forbes' catalogue of American super-millionaires. The position of George F. Baker, William Rockefeller and Henry Ford as the second, third and fourth richest men conforms to the popular notion.

It is surprising, though, to learn that Mrs. E. H. Harriman's fortune ranks as the fifth largest in the country. We would suppose that the Harriman millions, made years ago, were exceeded at least by the accumulations of the Du Ponts, which, in the Forbes' list, are placed at eighteenth, being exceeded by the tobacco fortune of James B. Duke, the copper money of Daniel Guggenheim, the dollars that Bethlehem steel has made for Charles Schwab and the old railroad wealth of the Vanderbilts and Wideners. J. P. Morgan, for all his vast financial power, is no more than the twenty-second richest citizen. Trailing behind him are the Bradys, E. T. Stotesbury, the Pratts, Cleveland H. Dodge and Andrew W. Mellon.

Of all of the multi-millionaires only one can be put down as a product of war activities. The pacifists will never forgive the man Forbes for failing to make out an awful case for the business of making munitions. Oil is still busy at piling up dollars for the fortunate. It will probably be a long time before the game plays out as the railroads have. A prophecy is offered that the next great fortunes will issue from shipping and ship building, from electricity, foreign exploitation and aircraft. Maybe. But the forecast does not warrant haste in laying down one's investments.

Colby Is Right

"The great barrier to American progress abroad is language," Secretary of State Colby said in Philadelphia, addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Secretary Colby was discussing his recent South American trip and explaining how North American explorers can profit by his experience and observations. He declared: "We never can bring our relations to the people of Latin-America to the point of intimacy, confidence and respect until we realize that we must find the right psychological approach to Latin-America."

Although he said nothing new, Secretary Colby is quite right. Every trained observer who studies South American conditions at close range arrives quickly at the same conclusion. But the advice, coming as it does from the ranking cabinet member, gets much wider publicity and doubtless will carry greater conviction than it would from the lips or pen of almost any other citizen.

The branch managers and salesmen of English, French, Japanese and German exporters to South America learn the languages—Portuguese in Brazil and Spanish in all other Latin-American countries—and speak with almost native fluency. They do more; they study in infinite detail the "costumbres del pais"—the customs of the country, thus qualifying for proper observance of business ethics and social amenities which bear a much closer relationship in South America than they do in North America. The salesmen from other countries thus possess a very distinct advantage over many Americans who speak only English and attempt business transactions solely and awkwardly through interpreters, thus often failing to carry conviction in argument even if they escape giving offense by gaucherie in speech or deportment.

The Needed Example

An objection that is raised to abandoning the Philippines to the undeveloped talents and the doubtful mercies of the higher caste Filipinos may constitute a very good reason for abandoning them.

The objection is that, outside of Japan and northern China, there exists in Asia no capacity for industrial organization, no desire for educating the masses, nothing but suspicion of hospitals, no appreciation of the value of good roads, deep harbors, corruption-proof police and political systems untainted of nepotism and dishonor.

Throughout the world, a movement is gaining ground against the white man's domination. The people of India are convinced that they can go it alone. The Egyptians feel they are strangled, not helped, by a British overlordship. An attempt is made to bring all the black races of the earth together, Africa to be for the Africans alone, the government of every negro, no matter where he may be, to proceed from Liberia. It seems certain that Britain must get out of India with such grace as she can. China is likely to become too unhealthy for white concession holders. There is said even to be a movement to crowd the Dutch out of their island possessions in the Indian ocean.

The restlessnes of the Filipinos is only a small part of the world-wide rebellious mood toward white jurisdiction and influence.

The occasion seems ripe for the development of a horrible example. The Philippines might serve as well as any other lands. Unquestionably, the schools founded by Americans would fall into decay. The roads would go over to the jungle. The several races would quarrel among themselves. The higher caste Filipinos would consider themselves and their families before they would the state. And since officeholding is the thing they want more than the opportunity to work they could never create industries or maintain a military, always dependent upon industrial organization.

White rule in the world rests upon capacity for rule. There exists no substitute for such capacity.

HAPPINESS

BY WALT MASON.

I HAD a little shanty, and I was happy there, with wife and niece and auntie, and grandma in her chair. I did not owe a shilling upon that small abode, no creditors came drilling to dun me, up the road. And I was always saving against the day of rain, and all the time behaving like some one safe and sane. My aunt, whose name was Alice, was dippy as could be; she said a costly palace was none too good for me. And grandma, in her sweater, backed aunt, and said, "Tut,tut! You should have something better—why live in this punk hut?" My niece endorsed their kicking, and nagged all day and back, for she was tired of sticking in such a tawdry shack. With women thus embattled, what can a poor man do? At last they got me rattled, and all my coin I drew; I mortgaged and I borrowed and built a costly home, and ever since I've sorrowed, and care has creased my dome. I owe the village plumber who plied his art with skill; and at my house each comer is some one with a bill. I owe the gifted painter, whose language freely flows, and smokier and quainter that language daily grows. I owe the paperhanger, the joiner for his beams, and I can hear their clangor at midnight, in my dreams. They all are rude and ranty, and I dissolve in tears when thinking of the shanty that knew my younger years.

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If we were to cancel what Europe owes us and call it square, the next logical step would be to give Germany enough to pay the idemnity assessed against her. Then the pinfeathers would soon begin to make our shoulder blades itch.

There is some talk about "the original Harding man." If we may butt in with an opinion it is that the original Harding man is a woman.

It's preparedness when a tall man takes a clothes brush with him to a dance to keep his vest free from rouge.

ABE MARTIN

What's become o' th' ole time chums that used t' git suits alike?

Lafe Bud lost a watch an' two dollars while holdin' his hands up last night.

VARIETIES

Four is the unlucky number among the Japanese.

Taffeta silk, or numerous qualities of it, is made from wood pulp.

The boots worn by the life guards of the British army cost $60 a pair.

The first state federation of women's clubs was organized in Maine in 1892.

Cobalt, one of the rarest minerals, is chiefly used in coloring glass and porcelain.

The Suez canal is 92 miles in length and cost when completed $102,750,000.

A government bounty brought 25,000,000 rabbit pelts in a year in New Zealand.

The Phoenicians were a mixture of races which migrated from widely scattered places.

Venezuela is one of the few countries in which gambling debts are collectable by law.

The Moscow fire of 350 years ago is the "world's record." In it 200,000 persons perished.

Scholars of Alexandria applied themselves especially to the study of older Greek literature.

Of the inhabitants of Mexico, less than one in three, on an average, is able to read and write.

California claims to have more women who drive their own motor cars than any other state.

The decks and tidal basins of the city of Quebec are wonderful specimens of engineeering skill.

The pay of cabinet ministers under the "Irish republican government" is fixed at $875 a year.

Petroleum deposits, believed to be extensive, have been discovered on Mexican islands in the Gulf of California.

Australia seems to have an inexhaustible supply of marble that is found there in many colors, in addition to pure white.

In France a bankrupt is deprived of all rights of citizenship, which are not restored to him until he has paid his debts in full.

A tumbling barrel that has been invented to test paving blocks is said to subject them to as much wear as 25 years of actual use.

A child should gain in weight about four pounds a year between two and seven years, and six pounds a year from seven to 13.

More than 400 commercial airplanes are in use in England, and they have carried more than 60,000 passengers in six months.

Ceylon's pearl fisheries are believed to be the world's oldest industry, as they have been carried on for more than 30 centuries.

A full-sized model of Westminster Abbey was specially erected near Berlin recently for the purposes of a motion picture production.

A Mediterranean mollusk is locally called the silk worm of the sea, as it spins a fiber from which clothing and hosiery can be made.

The proposition has been made to change the obsolete forts of Paris into public baths. The French capital is sadly deficient in this respect.

Two-thirds of the coinage of the United States and most of South America's coins as well are made in the United States mint at Philadelphia.

Under the old province charter women property owners in Massachusetts enjoyed the voting privilege for nearly 100 years, from 1691 to 1780.

France, in the vicinity of Brest, is increasing the manufacture of building and paving blocks from crushed coal clinkers, sand, lime and cement.

Rumania possesses many natural medicinal springs, the most important being in the Rumnicu-Valcea area, where the waters contain iodine and sulphur.

Cocoanut trees in Brazil are supposed to live and bear fruit for from 600 to 700 years, but the date palm is not so hardly and seldom lives to exceed 300 years.

In Siam the wives of all noblemen have their hair cut short so that it stands straight upon their heads, the average length being about one and one-half inches.

Russian railway stations are usually about two miles from the town they serve—this as a precaution against fire caused by sparks from the locomotives.

Tetrazzini, the famous singer, declares that eight is her unlucky number and that in traveling she always is careful to avoid berths or hotel rooms with that number.

Pearl oysters are extremely numerous along the coast of lower California on the west side, and many valuable gems have been taken there annually for many years.

The people of the United States are the greatest candy eaters in the world. Indeed, it is said of them that they eat more candy than all the rest of the world combined.

AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC CLAIMS CROWN JEWELS WHICH EX-EMPEROR CHARLES NOW POSSESSES

WHO is the rightful owner of the Austrian crown jewels? The question is to be settled by the courts; for the treasures are claimed both by the ex-Emperor Charles in his Swiss exile and by the government of the Austrian republic.

Both claimants have their strategic advantages in the legal battle that will soon be started by the Vienna government. Charles, who may not be a great monarch, but seems to be a clever enough business man, has nine points in his favor—he is in possession of the jewels. In the days immediately preceding his downfall he gathered them into his valise, along with as much of the other contents of the imperial treasure chamber as he could carry.

On the other hand, the Austrian republic's title is backed by the peace treaty, which regards the crown jewels as the property, not of the house of Hapsburg, but of the Austrian state, counting them as assets against reparation claims.

Austrian historical and legal tradition, it would appear, lends its support to the side of the ex-emperor, for throughout Austrian history the treasures in question have been on record as the private property of the imperial crown.

This refers even to the imperial crown itself. In Austria everything, including the country, was considered personal property of the monarch. The kingdoms, dukedoms and principalities composing the Austrian empire proper were designated "hereditary provinces."

Rivaled by Russian Jewels.

The character of the Austrian imperial crown as personal property of the sovereign was indicated by the fact that, together with the other regalia, it was kept not in a state building, but in the private treasury of the reigning house, officially described as the treasure chamber of the most serene imperial house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Situated in the heart of Vienna, this building, which before the war could be inspected by the public like a museum, housed one of the most astounding collections of gems, jewelry and other objects of value in the world. It was, indeed, rivaled only by the treasure vaults of the late Romanoff dynasty.

From the middle of the 18th century the various regalia, gems and other heirlooms of the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty were kept in this treasure chamber in glass cases. There were several glass-walled wardrobes containing heralds' robes, all richly ornamented with gold and silver lace and embroidery and gems; there were six large closets lined with fine watches and clocks, many of them several centuries old and still in excellent working condition, some richly bejeweled and of considerable historical interest. There were several closets filled with vases, bowls, dishes, baptismal founts, holy water containers and the like, all carved of the finest crystal and smoky topaz. There was silver and gold plate and an enormous variety of most valuable curios.

A Wonderful Treasure.

But most important of all was the section called the "private jewelry of the imperial house." This department included the imperial crown, the crown of the empress the other regalia and a collection of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other gems that was the most astonishing hoard of its kind in the world, next, or rather equal, to that of the Romanoffs. It is the treasures listed in this section that will form the main subject of the proposed litigation between the republic of Austria and the ex-emperor.

The imperial crown is an art object of exquisite beauty and enormous value. It was made under the reign of the Roman emperor, Rudolph II, and bears the inscription, Rud. Rom. Imp. Hung, et Boh Rex, Contruxit MDCVII. (Fashioned by Rudolphus Roman emperor king of Hungary and Bohemia, 1607). It cost the—for that time—tremendous sum of 700,000 imperial dollars. The crown's base is of solid gold and consists of two parts—a headband mounted with gems, upon which are mounted eight lily-shaped ornaments of two different sizes, richly jeweled and topped by large pearls. The globular cap is divided into two triangular sections, each bordered by an enameled band, which, again, are hemmed by rows of pearls. The hoop, richly set with gems, is surmounted with a small cross bearing an enormous sapphire of extraordinary beauty.

The Imperial Apple.

The imperial globe, or apple, was made in 1607 of gold and ornamented like the crown. The scepter was on the first glance, similar to the crown and globe in workmanship and ornamentation, but hailed, however, from another master and dated from the year 1612.

Next to the regalia proper were included in the section of private jewelry a number of insignia of the various imperial orders, all richly jeweled and possessing individual histories, some of them representing veritable fortunes in themselves. Thus there was a cross of the Order of the Golden Fleece, studded richly with diamonds and adorned by the famous Frankfort solitaire, a brilliant of the purest water, weighing 42½ carats. This stone was bought for 28,000 louis d'or by the Emperor Francis I in 1764 at Frankfort and used by him as a hat spangle.

There were seven other sets of Golden Fleece insignia. One, ornamented with three hyacinths studded with brilliants, belonged to Emperor Maximilian II in the sixteenth century; another was distinguished by two colossal deep red garnets. Another case contained the grand stars of the four principal Austro-Hungarian orders—that of the Order of Maria Theresa, the highest military decoration, corresponding to the Victoria Cross; then those of the Leopold, St. Stephen and Iron Crown orders, each set with brilliants, emeralds and rubies. The so-called Brilliant Row was worn by the grand master of the Order of Maria Theresa; it bore, among a number of valuable cut brilliants, a large rose-colored one weighing 26 4-32 carats.

The London dispatch which, on the basis of a Vienna report, announces the impending lawsuit between the Austrian republic and the ex-Emperor Charles, does not specify which of the above described treasures are included among the disputed crown jewels. At any event, the case of the Austrian republic is both morally and—what with the support of the allied reparations commission—technically strong enough. Even if left without the above enumerated treasures Charles may be considered fairly prosperous—his clever investments during the war in neutral banks were notorious and should insure and his family reasonable comfort. The republic of Austria is not nearly as well off financially as the ex-sovereign.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "I want to repaper my house, but will have to wait to consult the 'best minds' among my wife's relatives concerning the color scheme to be adopted."

Life's Discomforts.

Listening to a Democrat tell why his party lost the election in November.

SUNDAY BLUE LAWS

Long ago some of those people who have innumerable aches and pains, both imaginary and actual, couldn't enjoy life at all, so they got together and concocted what are known as blue laws, their intent being to prevent anyone else from enjoying life. Later on people became more rational and the blue laws were forgotten. Recently, however, there has been more blue law talk. Some of it has come from those of good intentions but poor judgment, and some of it from hired reformers who would advocate anything for a salary. They want what they are paid to believe, not what they believe.

Since proposing blue laws seems to be the popular sport of the day here are a few suggestions:

Forbid Sunday shaving because shaving ruffles a man's temper and leads him to spoil the Sabbath with oaths.

Forbid Sunday afternoon naps on account of the snoring.

Forbid consuming soup for dinner because of the noise.

Forbid wife from asking for money on Sunday.

Forbid sitting on front porch and watching antics of passersby, because it's more fun than going to a vaudeville show.

Forbid smoking a pipe as it is work to draw on one.

Forbid cleaning fingernails and furnaces.

Forbid girls from chewing gum, as it causes their jaws to do Sunday work.

Forbid grouchy people from threatening to spank children.

Forbid men from speaking to their wives any more than is necessary, for fear it will start a quarrel.

Forbid sitting in the most comfortable chair in the house all afternoon, as it causes envy.

Forbid laughter, because it isn't blue enough for a blue Sunday.

A Pessimist Is

A girl who's afraid to take a trip on a train unless she's wearing silk underwear. She might be killed in a wreck and a description of her clothing would be published in the papers.

Useless Occupation.

Calling down your husband for slamming the door.

Weekly Dairy of a 1921 Girl.

Monday evening — Washed out one georgette blouse, two pairs of silk hose and one camisole. Afterwards it was too late to go to a movie.

Tuesday evening—Jim came. We operated player piano and then went to a movie.

Wednesday evening — Went to movie to see Delicia Dare in the third episode of Rescued From a Burning Tenement.

Thursday evening—Ed was here. Went to movie and operated player piano after we came home.

Friday evening — Went to movie with girls. It was rotten.

Saturday evening—Went to movie and later to dance with Jim.

Sunday evening — Invited girls and masculine admirers over to make fudge, etc. Jim came because Ed was peevish Thursday night. Everybody went home so late we couldn't go to a movie.

Gen. Ethan Allen Feared No Dentist

Gen. Ethan Allen of Revolutionary War fame was a man of prompt action in private life as well as when in military command. His order to the British commander at Fort Ticonderoga to "surrender in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental congress," was hardly more positive in its results than his command to a woman to have her tooth drawn.

The story of Allen's forcefulness in private life has to do with a woman whom he encountered in Middletown. There Allen went one day to see a friend who was a dentist. Pullers of teeth in those days were pretty crude in their methods.

While Allen was with his dentist friend on a purely social visit there entered a woman who was in agony from a decayed tooth.

The dentist examined it and told her there was no remedy but extraction.

The woman was even more distracted by the prospect of having her tooth pulled than she was by her sufferings from its ache. She approached the chair timidly, and then fled to the other side of the room, continuing to moan with pain.

The dentist begged her to be brave, but she seemed not to hear. Allen sat by, beginning to feel in a good deal of trouble himself at sight of the woman's suffering.

Again and again she went to the dentist's chair and tried to "screw her courage to the sticking point," only to retreat.

Finally Allen could no longer endure the situation. With the same impulse that prompted him to lead his soldiers in person up to Fort Ticonderoga, Ethan Allen now determined to show this woman how to be brave in front of a dentist's chair.

Leaping to his feet, Allen cried:

"Pull this tooth for me!"

Immediately sitting in the chair, Allen showed his dentist friend a serviceable molar.

"But—this tooth is perfectly sound—all of your teeth are perfectly sound. General Allen, I cannot pull a sound tooth," expostulated his dentist friend.

"Pull that tooth!" shouted Allen. "And you, madame, see how it goes."

The dentist pulled a sound tooth from Allen's mouth.

Allen immediately turned to the suffering and frightened woman, who, fascinated, had watched the strenuous operation, and said:

"At once, madam. At once! Sit down and have your tooth pulled. You see it is nothing—nothing at all."

GERMANS UNDERSELL U. S., BUT GOODS ARE INFERIOR

German manufacturers are underselling American competitors in Peru, but their deliveries are slow and it will be some time before German goods can attain their prewar quality, the American commercial attache at Lima informed the department of commerce.

Consensus of opinion is that Germany will regain her supremacy in the hardware market, but it is a question of when that time will come, the commercial attache said. He added that Peruvian merchants believe that it will be six months to two years before Germany can export hardware in large quantities.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

HERBERT HOOVER will encounter opposition in congress if he attempts to interfere in tariff legislation or annex the consular service. Few Republican senators applaud the appointment of Hoover as secretary of commerce, complaining that he is no Republican, but there will be no opposition to his confirmation.

President-elect Harding in a letter to senate leaders urged the importance of a strong and liberal naval policy.

Charles E. Hughes, arriving in Washington, found Republicans united in praise of his selection for secretary of state. He conferred with Henry P. Fletcher, former ambassador to Mexico, who will be undersecretary of state.

Judge Landis will not be impeached by the house of representatives. It is probable, however, that he will be censured by the house judiciary committee for holding two jobs and that the committee will recommend a law prohibiting federal judges in future from accepting other positions while on the bench.

The senate naval affairs committee has decided to strengthen the naval bill by appropriating $50,000,000 for two airplane carriers, doubling the appropriation allowed by the house for naval aircraft, and increasing the navy personnel to 120,000.

The Cummins-Esch railroad act was bitterly attacked in the senate, but withstood several efforts to amend it.

The soldiers' bonus bill will not be passed at this session. Members of the finance committee want more information as to the cost before taking action.

Following his return from a conference with President-elect Harding, Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee announced that the committee would not begin the writing of a tariff bill until after March 4.

Representative Mason of Illinois today renewed his attack on Bernard M. Baruch, and announced that he will ask to have Baruch indicted on criminal charges.

Senate and house conferees reached an agreement on the agricultural emergency tariff bill after reducting duties proposed by the senate provision for duties on hides and leather entirely.

On behalf of railway labor, Frank P. Walsh petitioned the federal railroad labor board at Chicago for an immediate decision as to the calling of a general conference.

Senator Cummins predicted government ownership of the railroads unless they reduce operating costs within a year. He proposes legislation consolidating the roads into 14 or 18 systems.

By a vote of 220 to 121 the house voted an appropriation of $1,250,000 for the aerial mail service.

Republican opponents of the ratification of the treaty with Colombia met with hostility the suggestion of Harry M. Daugherty that President-elect Harding would like to have the treaty ratified at the special session to be called March 4.

A new type of giant bombing plane capable of sinking any hostile dreadnaught within 650 miles of the American coast line, is under construction by the army.

The Hearst injunction caused the government to pocket a loss of millions of dollars by preventing the sale of the ex-German liners on a favorable market, and the new shipping board will be compelled to scale down prices of all ships to get the government out of the shipping business.

President Wilson has offered Joseph P. Tumulty an appointment as member of the international joint commission, a life appointment at a salary of $7,500 a year, and not requiring confirmation by the senate.

Introduction by Representative Longworth of Ohio of a bill revising revenue laws showed a trend of opinion toward an increased flat tax on corporation earnings as a substitute for the excess profits tax.

American Federation of Labor, led by President Gompers, declares labor will not recognize or obey court injunctions and prepares bill of rights for submission to congress.

Campbell, chairman house rules committee, which refused to permit the meat packer control bill to come up for consideration at this session, told the house the activities of the federal government already have been extended too far.

Senate leaders forecast rejection of President Wilson's proposal that the United States accept German indemnity bonds in payment of Belgian debt.

House and senate conferees agree on the immigration bill. Measure up to President Wilson.

Senate passes bill directing the secretary of treasury to honor certificates of the interstate commerce commission for partial payments due the railroads.

Unpreparedness cost the United States 100,000 lives, Brig. Gen. Menoher says.

Sugar, wheat and tobacco formed the chief items of dispute at a session on tariff bill.

Secretary Colby announces Japan has expressed regret for the killing of Lieut. Langdon by a Japanese sentry in Vladivostok.

John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, made public a letter to E. H. Gary, urging that the United States Steel Corporation reduce prices of steel and iron products. Mr. Williams charged that present prices are excessive and that during the war prices were beyond all reason.

Because of the fatal accidents to aerial mail pilots flying German all-metal planes, the postoffice department has temporarily discontinued use of the Junker planes pending further experiment and possible improvement.

Horses Laden With T. N. T. Struggle on Grand Canyon Pass

The daring of a government packer, who stepped among a mass of struggling horses loaded with T. N. T. on the brink of the Grand Canyon in an effort to save his animals is told in an official announcement by the National Park Service of the first accident on the Bright Angel trail. The accident occurred Jan. 20. Three horses out of eleven tied together on the trail went over the brink and were dashed to death below. One fell 1,000 feet and his pack saddle was uninjured. Another fell 200 feet with 150 pounds of T. N. T. which did not explode.

The pack train was carrying material for the construction of the suspension bridge across the Colorado river, over a trail which was slippery with ice and snow. The packers had just led the train beyond the first turn on the trail and had gone to the rear to untie the horses, when one of them became excited and crowded the lead horse off the trail.

Packer Homer J. Arn managed to get among the excited horses and to cut the rope between three struggling animals and the rest of the train.

All materials for the bridge, including the cables, weighing 700 pounds each, must be packed over the trail under direction of skilled packers.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Future

In spite of the burdens that fill up the day,
In spite of the care and the sorrow,
Life holds but the lure of a rosier way
And bids us to live for tomorrow;
There is always the promise of gladness to be,
And the spring when the blossoms shall come to the tree.

In spite of the trials and fear and despair,
In spite of the storm and the rain,
The future holds many a day that is fair
And many a joy we shall gain;
Beyond the gray clouds which at times hover low,
There are sunshine and beauty which we shall know.

Oh, the road may be long and the goal far away
And useless the struggle may seem,
But in spite of the gloom and the fear of the day,
Still cling to the glorious dream—
Still cling to the faith and go swinging along,
Some tomorrow shall bring you to laughter and song.

Always the future is tinted with rose
And the blossoms return to the tree;
So shall joy bring all our care to a close,
For many glad days there shall be;
We shall pass through the winter of sorrow and strife
To the glorious springtime and summer of life.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE SILVER DAGGER

By Randall Parrish

Copyright, 1920, by Randall Parrish.

Continued From Last Week.

The corridor was already commencing to darken with the lowering sun outside, and remained silent and deserted. There was no one to witness my attempt, and, even if some office door suddenly opened, I could quickly find concealment in the nearby stairway. I crept out through a narrow crack, and approached on tiptoe the entrance to Wine's office. No sound reached me from within, and my fingers silently pressed the knob, which turned without resistance—the latch was off. A half inch at a time I opened the door, listening for any noise behind, my eyes peering through the narrow crack at what was revealed within. They perceived little, merely a small, unoccupied room, evidently an outer office, containing a cheap desk, two chairs and a typewriting stand, the machine covered. Two maps hung upon the walls; in one corner was a glass water holder, and in the other a diminutive closet, the door ajar. A gray drill matting protected the floor, while an electric drop light hung dangling over the desk. That was all, except that indistinguishable voices were conversing somewhere beyond. These did not cease, evidence that the movement of the door had attracted no attention. The speakers must be beyond the partition and well out of view.

Encouraged to believe this I thrust my head far enough forward to make sure. An alcove led to the inner room, where I could perceive one end of a rolled-top desk, together with a waste basket filled with papers, but nothing more. A step to the left would doubtless have revealed Wine, but from where I stood the end of the partition interfered. By slipping to the right it would be quite possible for me to enter without being seen, and three cautious steps would bring me to the security of the closet. From there, with the door into the corridor closed, I might overhear all that passed between the two. I had ventured too far now to retreat, and, without a second of hesitation, I pressed through the narrow opening, and silently closed the door behind me. The rug muffled my footsteps, and, confident that I had not been detected, I crouched into the narrow closet, scarcely knowing whether to be ashamed or proud of my success.

The place in which I had taken refuge was narrow, but of a length which convinced me it was probably utilized by the occupants of both rooms. The door leading into the second office was closed, yet light from the outer windows reflected through the cracks, and, by their aid, I could now clearly distinguish the words of conversation. At first these were hardly understandable, seemingly having no connection with any matter with which I felt concerned. The two were evidently discussing money, to be sure, but in terms involving the payment of interest, and the impossibility of extending a loan. I overheard her say, quietly but firmly:

"I came to you, Mr. Wine, because of our connection in other matters. I overheard this discussion, and felt you ought to be forewarned."

"I appreciate your kindness," he answered, evidently surprised, "but simply cannot raise the amount today—it is too late."

"It does not have to be raised today, but before the closing of banking hours tomorrow."

"I can have it by then," desperately.

"I was sure you could, if I only explained the necessity."

She arose as though her purpose had been accomplished, but apparently the man was not yet willing she should go. He was uneasy, and desired to know more.

"But I fail to understand your interest; why should you take the trouble to come here and tell me this?"

She laughed lightly.

"Why? really it is easily enough understood. We are together, are we not? Now that Captain Alva is dead, it is generally believed you will be selected to lead in this work. Oh, yes it is; I have already been so informed. And in that case it is absolutely necessary that your bank connections be excellent. There are other funds already in this country."

"Other funds! You learn this from Washington?"

"Yes, and from the bank; all these moneys pass through our hands in one way or another; that is how I first became used as a messenger."

"I know; Alva told me, but I supposed this last payment was to be all."

"Assuredly not; the cause had practically unlimited means under our present arrangements in London. It cannot stop for an instant merely because of this loss. Moreover, that will doubtless be recovered."

"Do you think so? Have the police found any clews?"

"The police! Hardly, but there are others searching, not so easily turned aside. We believe we know already who got the money."

"You — you think you — you know?" he could not keep the tremble out of his voice. "Was—was it one of us?"

"It could scarcely be an outsider, for the secret was guarded well. Only those of that circle knew the money was here even, while not more than two or three were aware of its having been passed over to Alva. I can't say any more at present, Mr. Wine. You knew Captain Alva very well, did you not?"

"Y-yes; that is, we were good friends; he brought a letter to me when he first came."

"And you have been associated rather closely ever since?"

"We had much in common."

"Are you a German?"

"By blood—yes, but born in Poland; Captain Alva's mother was also a Pole; this brought us closer together."

"The special tie then was not Chilean?"

"No; I have never been in South America. I am a Revolutionary. We really planned for a world republic," he explained eagerly, "the downfall of all oppression; we would build anew on the ruin of Nations. Chile came first, for it seemed ripe for the experiment. Surely you understand that?"

"Of course—International brotherhood. You were most intimate with Captain Alva. No doubt he told you about this money?"

"That is that it had been sent—yes."

"You knew nothing of its delivery to him?"

"My God, no."

"You were with him alone before the meeting."

"We spoke of other things; not once was the money mentioned."

"And you have no suspicion of anyone who could have known, and been guilty of this murder and robbery?"

"Why should I? Why you ask me that?" excitedly. "There were many there; perhaps all know except me. I could not guess, for I was the second man to leave; you see, the second; only Charlett go out before I do. Captain Alva he still remain behind when I go. I saw him last then, talking with many. You not suppose I know he—he die?"

"Oh, no; I merely thought you might have some suspicion, that was all. It was a strange weapon he was killed with."

"A strange weapon! What you mean, a strange weapon? Do they know what it was that killed him?"

"Certainly; it was picked up in the bottom of the auto—a dagger hat pin, such as women wear. See, it was just like this of mine."

She must have plucked the ornament from out her own hat and laid it on the desk, for I heard the faint click of its fall. There was a moment of intense silence, and I could vision the intense horror with which he was staring at the instrument, unable to command words.

"That thing!" he burst forth finally. "Killed with that!"

"No, not that; but one exactly like it."

"Who says so—the police? Gott it could not kill a man. Why you tell me this—why?"

"Oh, only because I thought you might be interested. However, let's not talk about it any more. You will settle that account before the close of banking hours tomorrow?"

"I? Yes, I will settle."

There was a sound of a foot on the cement floor of the corridor without, and, almost at the same instant the electric light, which had been turned on, revealed a man's shadow on the glass of the closed door. He seemed to stand there hesitatingly; then he rapped with his knuckles on the glass.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A Quarrel Between Thieves.

I flattened myself out against the inner wall of the closet, aware that the two in the second office were coming forward together, Wine giving vent to a startled oath in his excitement. He strode straight to the door, and opened it with a jerk, bursting instantly into speech at the sight of his visitor.

"You, hey! What the devil do you want here?"

"A word with you, and damn quick—"

It was Waldron's voice, but his speech ended abruptly, as his eyes caught sight of the woman. She wasted no time.

"I was just going," she said calmly, ignoring him, but speaking directly to Wine. "You have been very nice indeed in this matter. I will see you tomorrow then."

She passed between the two, without so much as favoring the Russian with a glance, and he stared after her with open mouth, then stepped back to watch her progress down the corridor. Wine caught him by the sleeve and drew him hastily aside, closing the door tightly and shooting the night latch.

"The damn girl never locks this door when she goes out," he muttered angrily, wheeling about to face the other. "Now, speak up, will you! what sends you butting in here?"

"Well first you tell me," thundered Waldron, gripping the other angrily with one hand, "what business that female has with you? By God, Wine, if you are trying to double-cross, you'll find me no easy mark. Answer, you cur—what was she here for?"

"Nothing, only private business. I swear it was nothing else."

"You promised to see her tomorrow?"

"Yes, it was to pay a note. Come in here, and I'll explain all. There's nothing to frighten you, Waldron."

"The hell there ain't! Perhaps I know better than you do what is on tap. All right, I'll sit down and hear what you got to say, but I ain't going to waste no time, let me tell you, in listenin' to no long story. I got to get a bunch o' money quick and get out of here."

The two disappeared into the inner room, Waldron's voice still rumbling, with Wine interjecting a word now and then. His whole manner had changed before the threatening attitude of his companion, and he no longer blustered over the unexpected appearance of the fellow, but seemed anxious to get rid of him in the easiest and quickest way possible. His bluster had changed to wheedling, and he appeared willing to concede anything rather than prolong the interview. I ventured to stand erect again in the confines of the closet, and press my ear to the crack of the inner door. Both men were confident of being alone, and so deeply immersed in their own affair as to speak with little restraint. Waldron, really affrightened at the discovery of Miss Gessler, adopted the method of a bully to carry his point, more eager than ever to escape the city.

"Well," he began, thumping the desk with a fist, "now you begin to spill. Don't try to work any game on me. What do you mean by paying a note? You owe her something?"

"No; now listen, and don't get mad. I tell you just how it was," and Wine endeavored to be smooth and plausible, his voice pitched so low I had difficulty in hearing the words. "She said I was to succeed Alva, and be the revolutionary agent; partly she came to tell me this, but some way she learning of my indebtedness, that I have an overdue note at the bank—"

"What bank?"

"Kulb, Krantz & Company."

"How the hell did she know that?"

"I could not tell," apparently surprised himself. "I never asked, but maybe Krantz he told her. When they talked over my being given charge of the fund—yes, that must be the way, for she insisted I must straighten that matter up quick, before other money was given me."

"What other money?"

"That which is sent from across the water for the cause."

"Oh, I see; there is more coming then."

"Coming, yes; maybe some is here already."

"How much did you owe the bank, Wine?"

"Between eight and nine thousand; it is overdue three months; now I promise to pay it all up tomorrow."

"Oh, you did, hey! out of that stuff, I suppose?"

Wine's response was barely audible.

"Where else I get it, you think? Mein Gott, I have no more."

"Say," burst out Waldron suspiciously, "that's all right, but what bothers me is why this girl should hit you for it at just this particular time. Krantz must have sent her, but what made them think you had money now? It ain't very likely they was just takin' a chance, is it? What security did they have?

"Captain Alva he signed with me, that was all. I figured that with him dead Krantz thought he better squeeze me."

"Exactly, and so he sent this young woman to tell you about this other money coming. He knew you would recognize her, and jump at the chance to come through. I believe that it is all a damn lie; they haven't got any more coming. Only I do think they imagined you might have some on hand."

"How they imagine that?"

"Search me, Wine; only I happen to know there is a hell of a lot going on under the surface. It don't look good to me, they jumping you just at this time."

"What you mean? You have not spilled anything?"

"Me!" he laughed roughly. "Damn it, I'm not the spilling kind. There's been plenty o' fellers after the dope, let me tell you, but I've let 'em hunt. Say, I've had to laugh sometimes the way they've been fooled. You know that guy who called himself Horner?"

"Sure—a smart fellow."

"You bet he is; a damn sight smarter than you think. He ain't Horner at all, if you ask me; his right name was Harris, as slick a crook as ever lived."

"Harris? a crook? What was it I saw in the paper? Wasn't he the same guy what was croaked last night?"

"You bet he was; that's what I'm telling you about; that's why I come up here to get this off my chest. He biffed this fellow Horner coming over. I don't know nothin' about how he did the job, but Horner ain't never showed up since. Instead this guy Harris blew in with all his papers, an' started negotiatin' with Krantz and Alva. He an' Alva got awful thick."

"I know; what was the game?"

"To get that check into cash, of course. He hung around for that purpose for weeks, an' then missed out."

"An' you knew him, an' never said a word?"

"Sure I knew him, first time I got eyes on the bloater; but what was it to me? I'm not in this business for my health, Wine. I never gave a damn who got hands on that stuff, so I had my grab at it. Harris an' I had it framed; that's why I was out there, waitin' for a signal from him. But when you beat him to it, I'd just as soon be your running mate as his."

"Huh! don't talk so loud! And now you say Harris is dead?"

"As a mackerel; he couldn't be no deader. But that was my house where he was croaked, an' so I got to get out o' town. The police ain't wise so far, but they might tumble if I hang around."

"That why you come here?"

"Exactly; I've got to have some rino right away, and it's up to you to see that I'm heeled. You know where the stuff is, and how to get it quick."

"I wouldn't dare use that money yet; I haven't even opened the bag."

"The hell you wouldn't! You are goin' to cop off enough to pay that note tomorrow, ain't you? That's what you promised the girl. Well, I'm just as important as she is, I reckon, and I'm goin' to have my share, you bet, or else I'll make it hot for you—I'll say that."

"You haven't nothing but your own word."

"Ain't I? Say, Wine, don't be a fool; there are others beside us that's got a nose in this affair. The hunt ain't all over just because Harris is croaked. I don't count the police, for, as far as I know, they haven't even struck a scent yet, but there's a saloonkeeper down on Sixth Avenue, named Costigan, who's got all o' Harris' dope, an' he's goin' to keep on the trail. Then there's another fellow who's liable to raise hell. I ain't got him exactly placed yet, but he's the guy that led up to Harris being killed. I'm the only one what knows that, an' I ain't talked before."

"Who is he—a detective?"

"Maybe; Harris called him Severn. First he mistook him for a fly-bird named Daly, but after a while he got on to the fact that he wasn't Daly at all. They got the guy down into Costigan's and the three of us slugged him. Harris wouldn't let us put him clear out, for he sorter had an idea that the fellow might know where the stuff had gone. I didn't say nothin', of course, an' so they patched him up, and then locked him into a back room over in my place. The next morning they was goin' to give him the third degree. Then with him safe, Harris went after this girl, thinking she would be made to talk."

"What could she know about it?"

"Don't ask me; I just drifted along to please 'em. What made them think the two were together was, they were both eating at the same table over at Perond's the night before. I don't suppose I got it just straight, but Harris an' Costigan had got it doped out in their noodles that these were the people that copped the boodle, 'an' were crazy to get one of them to squeal."

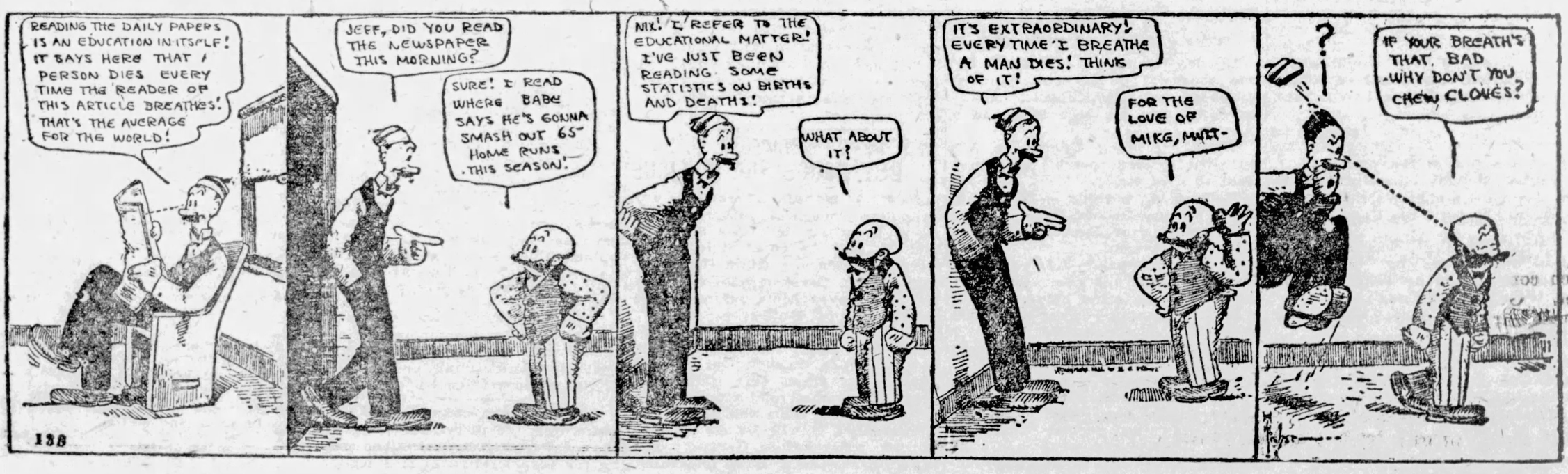
"Not the girl?"

"Sure; Harris got it into his nut that she left out there with Alva, an' the two being together the next night made him sure he was on the right trail. It suited me to let them think that, so I didn't say nothin'. I didn't want no trouble with Harris, ner Costigan either for the matter of that—they're both of 'em bad actors."

To Be Continued.

MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Learns One Little Thing Each Day

By "BUD" FISHER


READING THE DAILY PAPERS IS AN EDUCATION IN ITSELF! IT SAYS HERE THAT A PERSON DIES EVERY TIME THE READER OF THIS ARTICLE BREATHES! THAT'S THE AVERAGE FOR THE WORLD!
JEFF, DID YOU READ THE NEWSPAPER THIS MORNING?
SURE! I READ WHERE BABE SAYS HE'S GONNA SMASH OUT 65 HOME RUNS THIS SEASON!
NIX! I REFER TO THE EDUCATIONAL MATTER! I'VE JUST BEEN READING SOME STATISTICS ON BIRTHS AND DEATHS!
WHAT ABOUT IT?
IT'S EXTRAORDINARY! EVERY TIME I BREATHE A MAN DIES! THINK OF IT!
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, MUTT-
?!
IF YOUR BREATH'S THAT BAD WHY DON'T YOU CHEW CLOVES?
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Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Canaries

Please tell me what you can about the different varieties of canaries.—E. L. R., Paulding, Ohio.

A canary is a small domesticated finch, closely allied to the goldfinch, and found throughout the Canary Islands, Cape Verde and Madeira. Canaries are bought, bred and sold in large numbers in England, Scotland, Belgium and in the Hartz mountains, where their breeding forms an important household industry. The varieties are named, to a great extent, from the localities in which they are bred.

Among the birds valued for their beauty rather than for their power of song are the British crested Norwich canary, the Manchester canary, which is noted for its abnormal size, the Scotch Fancy canary, a slender bird. The Belgian or humpback canaries are also bred for their beauty of plumage. Canaries bred for their power of song are those of the Hartz mountains, which vary in color from clear yellow to a bright green. The most valuable of all varieties is the South Andreasberg bird, bred solely for their power of song.

Negro Suffrage

I would like to have you tell me in this department something about the suffrage rights of the negro in the southern states.—G. H. W., Juneau, Wis.

Beginning with 1890, the southern states have, by the adoption of state constitutional amendments, sought to restrict negro suffrage. States adopting such amendments are Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia and Oklahoma. The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia require the payment of poll taxes as a perrequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before election. The property requirement in Alabama is 40 acres of land in the state or real or personal property worth $300, on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid. In Georgia it is 40 acres of land in the state or $500 worth of property in the state. The Louisiana requirement is $300 worth of property and the payment of personal taxes. South Carolina prescribes $300 worth of property on which taxes for the preceding year have been paid. Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Alabama requires that the applicant, unless physically disabled, must be able to read and write the U. S. constitution in English. In Georgia he must be able to do the same, or if physically disabled, to understand and interpret the constitution of the United States or Georgia, when read to him. Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma and Virginia also require an educational test similar to the others. The grandfather clause, observed by all the southern states except Mississippi, permits a person, not able to pass either the educational or property tests, to continue as a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867, or in Oklahoma in 1866, or is an old soldier, or the lineal descendent of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, the register prior to a fixed date. Only two states, Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. A person in Georgia may have neither property nor education, but can register if he is of good character and understands the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government. In Mississippi he can register if he can understand and reasonable interpret the constitution when read to him.

Miscellaneous

W. H., Springville, Ind.—Horace Greeley ran for president against Grant in 1872. He received 47 electoral votes and 2, 834,079 popular votes. That is all the information we can give on the subject.

J. Y. B., Mayville, N. Y.—Slavery does not exist any more in the world.

A. H. W., Cuba, N. Y.—It is not impossible for volcanic eruptions to take place under the sea. Volcanoes usually exist on or near sea coasts or on islands in the sea.

Gallstone Troubles

Free book tells of improved method of treating inflammation of gall bladder and bile ducts associated with gallstones. Write Dr. E. E. Paddock, Box 201, TB, Kansas City, Mo.

KOREAN LEADER KILLED IN JAPANESE HOTEL

Bingen Shoku, one of the leaders in Korea for the movement for the enfranchisement of Koreans and described as a strong advocate of the policy of assimilation and co-existence between the Japanese and Koreans was assassinated in a hotel in Tokio at which he was stopping.

With seven compatriots, Bingen Shoku, who was educated in Tokio and appointed an official in the home department of Korea on the recommendation of the late Prince Ito, then resident general at Seoul, had come to Tokio with a petition for the enfranchisement of Koreans. To the petition was attached a statement that the sinister movements in Korea did not have the approval of all Koreans.

Health!

Comes to you and the children if you have Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house. For "little-ones" and "grown-ups" this old fashioned vegetable tonic and blood-maker is still used by the million bottles every year. Make your blood better and your health better by going to your nearest druggist and obtaining Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form.

A healthy stomach turns the food we eat into nourishment for the blood stream and the nerves. No one suffers from colds or catarrh who has plenty of red blood corpuscles and good digestion. Catarrh in all its forms is a stagnation of the blood. Introduce pure, redder blood into the system, and health is assured. Dr. Pierce, over fifty years ago, gave to the public this alterative and blood tonic which he named his "Golden Medical Discovery." It is sold by all druggists the world over in tablets or liquid, and is just the thing to put the body in the best of condition. It is a tonic, alterative and nervine, which contains no alcohol, and has the ingredients printed on the label. "Golden Medical Discovery" assists the digestive functions, assimilating the food and taking from it what is necessary for feeding the blood. Thus the blood takes on a new vigor and vitality. This corrective remedy nature put in the forest for keeping us healthy. One feels strong, vigorous and full of "pep," instead of weak, nervous and "played out." Send 10c for trial pkg. of tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., or, send for a free medical booklet on any disease or write for free medical advice.

American Legion News and Views

LIEUT.-COL. C. C. PIERCE, chief of the Cemeterial division of War department, and members of the Government Fine Arts commission will sail for Europe in March to begin the work of laying out the permanent improvements in the four United States cemeteries in France and the one in England. The locations of the cemetries and preliminar. gardening work have been settled and undertaken long since. The plans now to begin include permanent buildings, memorial buildings, memorials and landscape plans.

The American cemeteries are to be made beautiful and permanent shrines of patriotism, fields of honor entirely worthy of the great nation and the great cause for which the men gave their lives. Although the cemeteries have already been referred to as beauty spots, well arranged and cared for, the constant removal of bodies for return to this country had prevented permanent improvements. The removals will be complete this year, and the permanent landscope gardening work carried out.

The conversion of a former steadfast bonus opponent to the views of the American Legion on adjusted compensation has been accomplished in the case of Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who has wired the Minnesota department of the Legion that he will act in accord with the memorial of the state legislature asking congress to pass the adjusted compensation bill.

Senator Nelson was formerly regarded as a "bitter ender" against the bonus. The Legion has been uring him for months to alter his position, and the action of the state legislature proved the final persuasive argument. Dr. A. A. Van Dyke, chairman of the state legislative committee of the Legion, led the campaign for the legislative indorsement which finally won Senator Nelson over to the Legion viewpoint.

Plans for the erection of a memorial at Centralia, Wash., to the memory of the four American Legion members who were shot down by radicals in the Armistice Day parade in 1919, were postponed by the national executive committee meeting at Washington, until details of the financing of the memorial can be completed.

The plans call for raising $200,000 for the construction of the memorial, and the executive committee is heartily in favor of a lasting tribute to be erected at the "Shrine of the American Legion," as Past Commander Franklin D'Olier has named the graves of the Legion men of Centralia. The Legion is not in position to bear the cost of the proposed memorial at this time, but plans for raising the money will be perfected in the Washington state department.

The American Legion is not interested in the question of French troops in Germany. That question is up to the Marshal of Frence, according to F. W. Galbraith, Jr., natiinal commander of the Legion.

Recently Edmund von Mach called on Col. Balbraith in Washington and asked him to speak at a meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York city, on Feb. 28, to protest against the alleged occupation of Germany by negro troops in the French army.

"There is the door," said Col. Galbraith. "Get out."

Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones of the bureau of war risk insurance, announced this week that he will place his resignation in the hands of the new secretary of the treasury, and expects it to be accepted. The director, however, is going right ahead with his work and plans for the future administration of the bureau, and says he will be on the job with both feet until his successor takes it over.

Mr. Cholmeley-Jones makes plain that his resignation is not because of the change of administration, but because he wants to get back to private business. He is personally a Republican in politics, and explains that he always voted that ticket except the first time President Wilson ran. He has been director of the bureau for 22 months, which the describes as "happy though strenuous days."

Ninety new units of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion were chartered in the last few weeks, raising the total number to 1,823. Iowa led with 18, followed by Indiana, 11; New York, 10, and Minnesota, 9.

String and twine to the value of $8,000 a year is gathered by the rag pickers of Paris from the rubbish boxes in the public places of that city.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IF YOU don't have the same feeling of pleasure when you look at this week's "layout" as 9892 evidences as she gazed in her vanity case mirror, you are hard to please. So many of the best of the new features are illustrated.

Sashes we have with us in literally "wide" variety—a sash being the third piece in some of the so-called three-piece suits. Broad pieces of Canton crepe, in beautifully contrasting or blending shades, are brought high across the bust and wound around and around, finally ending their careers in a knot—that has human attributes—over the hip. These take the place of a blouse under the coat when the coat is not to be removed. Separate sashes of this sort are being sold in the novelty shops and are very beautiful. Some of them have wool, or other embroidery about where a vest would end and then have touches of the same hand work at the ends.

9892-9843 would be especially effective in soft taffeta, although very good also in wools or velvets, or a combination of both. But taffeta expresses itself, this season, in quaintness—long bodice effects scallop or velvet banded skirts, etc. Some, with old-fashioned steel, velvet or jet buttons straight down the front, are especially fetching and saucy. Rushings and knife-pleatings, doubled-faced ribbons, bright linings, sleeves slasked over soft lace or embroidery sleevelets, have come back from their long retirement, lovelier than ever. You even give them an approving, affectionate pat, as you would an old-time friend, when passing them in the shops. Of course the bonnets go with them, the quaintness of the hour being repeated in the head coverings.

Sashes are liked on hats, too, some of the smartest of them merely having a handsome ribbon tied around its "middle," falling gracefully and naturally down over the brim. The crowns on sailor or tailored shapes are quite high. There are spring bonnets that have groups of those fat, smiling, stuffed flowers of silk or wool, in lovely shades. Those posies look demure enough, but are not to be trusted near a saucy face. There are the quaint poke shapes to frame the youthful face, like a Wallace Nutting picture. There are chapeaux with brims turned up and brims turned down and with no brims at all, brims broad and brims narrow. In fact, one can't go far afield, just so the hat is becoming.

Of course the aim of life of 9916 is to go to afternoon parties, or the more informal evening ones. The lovely old laces are coming into their own again after long relegation to the cedar chest—the dark laces over some lighter shade, or vice versa. Many of the dark taffetas have inset medallions, or pocket flaps among graceful draperies, of ecru or white eyelet embroidery, which is very good, too, for collars and cuffs.

None are illustrated, this week, but in such a frock high stocks are very smart. The throat has lived a care-free life about long enough, according to Dame Fashion, who seems obliged to put her devotees into some sort of a pillory. Now that waistlines are emancipated and feet may be "on the level," she just naturally "gives it to us in the neck." We predict buckram next!

If you understand the language of little girls and boys you know that 9885 and 9902 are happy. They can look like nice, neat little cherubs while doing the grubbiest things and their mud pie and angle-warm sins may easily be washed as "white as snow."

No. 9,892—Lady's Waist—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9,743—Lady's and Misses' Four-Piece Skirt—Cut in sizes 16 and 18 years and 26 to 36 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 3 yards 36, 40 or 44 inch material.

No. 9,906—Lady's One-Piece Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 44-inch material.

No. 9,916—Lady's and Misses' Evening Dress—Cut in sizes 16 and 18 years and 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch lace, with 2⅝ yards 36-inch material and ⅝ yard 40-inch for camisole.

No. 9,902—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Size 4 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch material and 1 yards ruffling.

No. 9,885—Boy's Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires ⅞ yard 36-inch material for trousers with 1⅛ yards 36-inch material and ¼ yard 18-inch lining for waist.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

RUNNING BROOKS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

OLD Winter had locked many a shallow pond into ice prisons, and quiet lakes and gently flowing rivers had submitted to be moulded into skating rinks for laughing boys and girls, who cut its shining surface with sharp, ringing skates. Only the little brook seemed to the have the temerity to defy King Winter's benumbing rule.

Sometimes, to escape his icy clutch, it burrowed down deep under the snow-blankets heaped in its way —so deep that you forgot it was there and gazed sadly at the dead white pall of snow spread over what not long since, had been the living, laughing brook, singing its way between green, flower-starred banks. But it was not dead—that little brook! Presently it would emerge, black with rage at being so hampered and hindered, thundering and hissing quite like a mountain cataract. You'd never know it for the brook that laughs and dimples and sings and gurgles on its way to keep tryst with summer. And summer storms only whip it into different beauty as it playfully responds to the mood of the winds and rain-clouds. But the cold, paralyzing forces of winter—that's different!

How does the little brook resist being overcome by a power so potent to larger streams? By keeping moving and holding to its course. Forced, sometimes to work its way under the snow barricade opposing it, it but augments its forces with the snow melted by the friction of its passage and so it plunges on, gathering momentum as it goes.

The trouble with lakes, perhaps, is that they are so entirely satisfied within their own circle. Sometimes the elements do conspire to stir them—a tempest in a teapot, dangerous in its way, but going nowhere, getting nothing. They are mostly content to be as supine as milk poured into a saucer. Even a deep, strong current (of opinion or belief—must culminate in real action—even to tempestuousness—to resist the chill forces of winter.

Brooks, you see, usually start life at great heights, embodying within them the crystal purity of air and sky and then they keep too busy to become contaminated by any of the filth that they may touch. Instead it tosses it up in spray over the stones obstructing its pathway, until it becomes pure itself. To whatever is its goal, the brook makes its way unerringly — sometimes patiently undermining antagonism and resistance, sometimes going around obstacles and sometimes covering with its soft, rippling mantle the rougher things of life, gently wearing them smooth, separating gold from the dross of its environmeits (ceaseless gentleness will do that as effectually as the hot, terrible, torturing crucible) but it must be active, purposeful gentleness, not the aimlessness that yields itself to winter's shackling.

And do you know the motive power that sends the little brook over, under and around obstructions in its path and keeps the mighty rivers flowing ever toward some goal—Love! Love, selfish or unselfish, human or divine.

After Martha had reached just this point in her little revery—perhaps it had been in the back of her mind all the time—she remembered this poem which tells the same story so much more beautifully than she could that she wonders why she ever attempted to put her poor own thoughts on paper, when she could give you the poet's words.

But during the early morning hours, between sleeping and waking, there came to her the haunting memory of a brave little brook in the Berkshire hills, silhouetted blackly against the encircling snow, lost to view as it tunneled or plunged, but surely reappearing, conquering as certainly as love will conquer.

But here is the poem:

I stood upon the shore, and saw the rocks
Resist the onslaught of the mighty sea,
And when I thought how all the countless shocks
They had withstood through an eternity,
I said, "To wear away the solid main
The ceaseless efforts of the waves are vain."

But when I thought how they the rocks had rent,
And saw the sand and shingles at my feet
(Poor passive remnants of resistance spent)
Tumbled and tossed where they the waters meet,
Then saw I ancient landmarks meet the waves,
And knew the waters held the stones their slaves.

I saw the mighty work the waters wrought
By patient softness and unceasing flow;
How they the proudest promontory brought
Unto their feet, and massy hills laid low!
How the soft drops the adamantine wall
Conquered at last, and brought it to its fall.

And then I knew that hard, resisting sin
Should yield at last to love's soft ceaseless roll
Coming and going, ever flowing in
Upon the proud rocks of the human soul;
That all resistance should be spent and past,
And every heart yield unto it at last.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

I loved the wind,
Whether in winter when its trump did blow
Through desolate gorges dirges of despair;
Or whether it breathed soft in vernal hours,
And filled the trees with sap, and filled the grass with flowers.
—R. H. Stoddard.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Dear M. G. R.'s—My subject today is Woman. Do you agree with me? Oh, woman, woman, who and what art thou to be thus ever in the mind and life of man? Our papers are never printed without your many sayings and doings being faithfully recorded. You are either someone's darling or someone's drudge. You are either wronging someone or being cruelly wronged. You are beautiful, kind, loving, motherly or deceitful, unkind, selfish and unwomanly. Again we ask who and what art thou? Without you there would be no nations of the earth, no civilization or society, no, not even a single home. Evolutionists tell us all life came up out of the sea. Once there was no such thing as sex. When man evoluted to a degree where sex was a necessity, woman first enters upon the stage of life as an integral part.

Woman necessarily was the inventor of the home, and for thousands of years was its sole support, as the mother cat is of her kittens and their home to this day. When man became imbued with reason, love was born. With love came the longing for absolute possession of love mates—woman.

Man must needs provide shelter and protection not only from wild beasts, but from other men. Next we have the tribe for the same reason. Out of the tribe grew the nation, always for the protection of woman and her young.

By hoodwinking the woman into the belief that domination by man over woman was necessary for her welfare, safety, comfort and happiness, she was beguiled into doing all the menial labor of the home that he might lord it over the hunt of which he was very fond. Also, man told woman he would do the fighting, and when he would ambush one of his fellowmen and bring home his scalp (or, more'n likely, his head) with long and harrowing stories of his many adventures and daring deeds, woman was duly impressed.

Woman being a great flatterer, dearly loves flattery herself. Man, in his conquest of woman, forged fetters with love (or its shadow) that could not be broken, at first, except by death. Telling woman not to worry her dear little head about anything (except him and his) man made the laws and executed them. Thus was a strangle hold obtained by man that remains unbroken, but is badly bent—and cracked. Woman was the inventor of hero-worship, therefore, when man bedecked himself in all his gee-gaws, she smiled her approval, while she, herself, was as plain as the female in animal and bird life. Woman was and is (with exceptions, if you please) such a worshiper of man that if he were compelled to travel like a snail she would crawl up to him and murmur sweetly in his ear, "Darling, how tall you are!" Are all rules formerly observed so strictly by woman to be over-ruled, abolished and obliterated? It would seem so. First woman pleaded to be allowed equal suffrage with her lord and master at home and in the church. In this she partly succeeded. Then she wanted a say in school matters. A chance to compete with man in business, and then politics.

The queer part of it is, woman has proven her fitness and equality in a majority of cases and her superiority in some. A woman smiles at you from the front of your popular magazine. If you go to see an opera or a movie it is because a woman is in it. Man would not care about his appearance if there were no women to observe him strut about.

If women are so all important in the scheme of life why is it they are not the masters instead of the men, you will ask. The answer is ever and always—woman. In every country there are more women than men, therefore their numbers defeat them. One is played against the other. Man made the laws, both marriage and divorce. The scarcity of an article increases its value. When woman learns that fact she will make herself scarce.

Oh, woman, woman, who and what art thou? We can't live with you and we can't live without you. —Buckeye Bill.

ANOTHER FAVOR FROM E. W.

I note that several have asked for Bingen on the Rhine, or the Soldier of the Legion and I am sending you a thirty day's loan of a school reader containing the poem. Perhaps you will be interested in the biographical sketch of the author. In The Blade of the tenth, I noticed that Isabel says she won't send her copy because she "hates everything German," but there is nothing German about it. Shortly after the battle of Austerlitz in 1850-9, Napoleon Bonaparte organized, as a part of the French Empire, the "Confederation of the Rhine" which included Bingen in its limits. The dying soldier therefore was a French subject, born, as he says, "in Bingen." In 1830, France sent an expedition against the pirates in Algiers and the young soldier was a member of a French Legion in the conquest of Algeria where he was killed. The reader who asks for After the Ball can get the words and music, both, of any dealer in sheet music.—E. W.

Mixing With Martha

ESCALLOPED ONIONS

Boil eight large onions until nearly done and separate with silver fork. Put a layer of bread or cracker crumbs in baking dish, then onions and season with salt, pepper and butter ,and so on until the dish is full, having the crumbs as a top layer. Moisten with hot milk and bake 20 minutes.

Egg Gems.

One cup cold chopped meat; one tablespoon melted butter; one cup bread crumbs; salt and pepper. Mix together and add enough milk to hold together. Have ready well greased gem pans and fill with mixture. Break an egg on top of each, season with salt and pepper and sprinkle with cracker crumbs. Bake eight minutes.

The POETS' CORNER

Moritura Te Salutant

By P. H. B. L.

In this last hour, before the bugles blare
The summons of the dawn, we turn again
To you, dear country, you whom unaware,
Through summer years of idle selfishness,
We still have loved—who loved us none the less.
Knowing the destined hour would find us men.

O thrill and laughter of the busy town!
O flower valleys, trees against the skies,
Wild moor and woodland, glade and sweeping down,
O land of our desire! like men asleep
We have let pass the years, nor felt you creep
So close into our hearts' dear sanctities.

So, we are dreamers; but our dreams are cast
Henceforward in a more heroic mold;
We have kept faith with out immortal past,
Knights—we have found the lady of our love;
Minstrels—have heard great harmonies, above
The lyrics that enraptured us of old.

The dawn's aglow with luster of the sun . . .
O love, O burning passion, that has made
Our day illustrious till its hours are done—
Fire our dull hearts, that, in our sun's eclipse,
When Death stoops low to kiss us on the lips,
He still may find us singing, unafraid.

One thing we know, that love so greatly spent
Dies not when lovers die: From hand to hand
We pass the torch and perish—well content,
If in dark years to come our countrymen
Feel the divine flame leap in them again,
And so remember us and understand.

Jesus, Lover of My Soul

By Charles Wesley.

Jesus, Lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high;
Hide me, O my Saviour! hide
Till the storm of life is past;
Safe into the haven guide,
Oh, receive my soul at last!

Other refuge have I none;
Hangs my helpless soul on thee;
Leave—ah! leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me.
All my trust on Thee is stayed,
All my help from Thee I bring;
Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing.

Wilt Thou not regard my call?
Wilt Thou not accept my prayer?
Lo, I sink, I faint, I fall!
Lo, on Thee I cast my care;
Reach me out Thy gracious hand,
While I of Thy strength receive,
Hoping against hope I stand;
Dying, and behold I live!

Thou, O Christ, art all I want;
More than all in Thee I find.
Raise the fallen, cheer the faint,
Heal the sick and lead the blind.
Just and holy is Thy name,
I am all unrighteousness;
False and full of sin I am,
Thou art full of truth and grace.

Plenteous grace with Thee is found,
Grace to cover all my sin;
Let the healing streams abound,
Make and keep me pure within.
Thou of life the fountain art,
Freely let me take of Thee;
Spring Thou up within my heart,
Rise to all eternity.

Pilgrim Mothers

By Daniel Henderson.

Pilgrim mothers, when your ship
Clove the wilderness of the West!
When the sea-weed's icy grip
Chilled the dream within your breast!

What of peril? What of woe?
What of pain and pestilence
Made you name you children so—
"Pity," "Joy," and "Recompense"?

When your unaccustomed hands
Helped to break the stubborn ground,
When your titles to the lands
Were a headstone and a mound;
Whence your calm, submissive mood,
'Midst the new world's turbulence,
That you named your infant brood—
"Pity," "Joy," and "Recompense"?

Pilgrim mothers, 'still the years
Hang their misty goals in space!
We, in turn, are pioneers
To an onward, surging race!
You who by the barren rock
Built the spirit's excellence,
Make us worthy of your flock—
"Pity," "Joy," and "Recompense"?

Farmer John

By J. T. Trowbridge.

Home from his journey Farmer John
Arrived this morning safe and sound,
His black coat off and his old clothes on,
"Now I'm myself," says Farmer John,
And he thinks, "I'll look around."
Up leaps the dog; "Get down, you pup!
Are you so glad you would eat me up?"
The old cow lows at the gate to greet him;
The horses prick up their ears to meet him;
"Well, well, old Bay!
Ha, ha, old Gray!
Do you not get good food when I'm away?"

"You haven't a rib!" says Farmer John;
"The cattle are looking round and sleek;
The colt is going to be a roan,
And a beauty, too; how he has grown!
We'll wean the calf next week."
Says Farmer John, "When I've been off,
To call you again about the trough,
And watch you, and pet you, while you drink,
Is a greater comfort than you can think!"
And he pats old Bay,
And he slaps old Gray;
"Ah, this is the comfort of going away!"

"For, after all," says Farmer John,
"The best of a journey is getting home!
I've seen great sights—but would I give
This spot, and the peaceful life I live,
For all their Paris and Rome?
These hills for the city's stifled air,
And big hotels, all bustle and glare,
Lands all houses, and roads all stones
That deafen your ears, and batter your bones?
Would you, old Bay?
Would you, old Gray?
That's what one gets by going away."

"I've found out this," says Farmer John—
"That happiness is not bought and sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In nights of pleasure and days of worry;
And wealth isn't all in gold,
Mortgage and stocks and ten per cent,
But in simple ways, and sweet content,
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till and a few good friends,
Like you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray!
That's what I've learned by going away."

And a happy man is Farmer John—
O, a rich and happy man is he!
He sees the peas and pumpkins growing,
The corn in tassel and buckwheat blowing,
And fruit on vine and tree;
The large kind oxen look their thanks
As he rubs their foreheads and strokes their flanks;
The doves light round him and strut and coo;
Says Farmer John, "I'll take you too—
And you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
The next time I travel so far away!"

POEMS WANTED.

Songs and poems containing these lines are requested:

"It's fare you well, Clarie,
I'll bid you goodbye,
For to win your affections
It's no use to try.

"Then go and leave me if you wish to,
Never let me cross your mind."

"An old Indian sat in his little canoe."

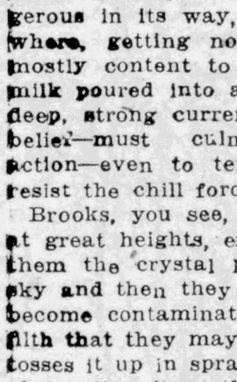
"Tell me ye winged winds
That 'round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more."

"I'd rather hear a fiddle
Or the pluck of a string,
Than to see the waters gliding,
And hear the nightingale sing."

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN

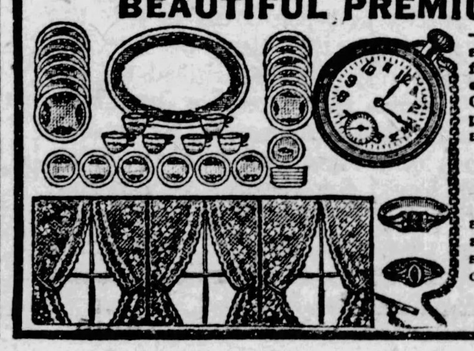
Mrs. Little Tells How She Suffered and How Finally Cured

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was not able to do my housework and had to lie down most of the time and felt bad in my left side. My monthly periods were irregular, sometimes five or seven months apart and when they did appear would last for two weeks and were very painful. I was sick for about a year and a half and doctored but without any improvement. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me, and the second day after I started taking it I began to feel better and I kept on taking it for seven months. Now I keep house and perform all my household duties. You can use these facts as you please and I will recommend Vegetable Compound to everyone who suffers as I did."—Mrs. J. S. LITTLE, 3455 Livingston St., Philadelphia, Pa.



How much harder the daily tasks of a woman become when she suffers from such distressing symptoms and weakness as did Mrs. Little. Such troubles may be speedily overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

SIX ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS FREE TO LADIES
Send no money. Simply name and address. We will send you postpaid 40 packets of our famous Garden Seeds which you sell to your friends at 10c each. Return us $4.00 collected and we will immediately send you six (three pair) beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains nearly three yards long. You will be proud of them. Write today.
WILSON SEED CO.
Dept. A622 Tyrone, Pa.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—Send no money—simply name and address. Merely give away FREE 12 beautiful art pictures with 12 boxes of our famous White Cloverine Salve, which you sell at 25c each. We will send you this Genuine American Watch, with Chain and Two Gold Shell Rings, according to offer in our premium catalog which you receive with the Salve. Millions are using Cloverine for cuts, burns, etc.
LADIES YOU CAN ALSO EARN THIS 42-Pc DINNER SET, or SIX LACE CURTAINS
and many other beautiful premiums. Our plan is the easiest and absolutely square. Write quick. Pictures and Salve sent promptly post-paid. Be first in your town—big cash commission.
THE WILSON CHEMICAL CO.
Dept. L243 Tyrone, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

The Way One Woman Loved

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 6 Is, "Jesus Among His Friends."—Matt. 26:1-13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

STILL WE study the story of the Hero who made men marvel and fear and hate and love; and who called forth such sympathetic understanding and passionate devotion from one fine-souled woman that her supreme act of love is one of earth's immortal memories. The mere recital of the facts lifts life to a loftier plane. It is a wonder-tale of love and sympathy and reverence, bracketed between the cowardly intrigues of powerful enemies and the cupidity of a traitor comrade.

William T. Ellis

Hate's hounds were hot on the trail of Jesus. The aristocrats He had flouted, the commercial interests He had attacked, the ecclesiastics He had scorned, the rabble He had fed and healed, were soon to nail Him to a cross. Only six days of earthly ministry remained to Him. The clamor of the curious crowd, His own courage, and the cowardice of His unsleeping persecutors protected Him for this period; the citadel of the Hero's safety had to be opened from within by a traitor of His own band.

"There was a Man!" The quiet poise of Jesus, as He pursued His accustomed routine of teaching and ministering amid the steadily diminishing circle of doom that surrounded Him, is a heartening spectacle that has made many heroes. He kept His poise to the end. No panic hours may be recorder of the Master's life. Nor was He ever so engrossed with His own fate that He failed to show constant and exquisite appreciation of the position of others. His words concerning Mary's gift were kin to His garden message to the police concerning the disciples: "Let these go their way."

A Refuge for Soul Storms.

Fuller of meaning than many new books on sociology is the simple fact that in His hour of sorest soul stress, Jesus turned to the shelter and peace of a home. Not to the seclusion of a wilderness dungeon, but to the quiet routine of a normal family life the Master betook Himself when His enemies were fiercest and His lot was most turbulent. In the refuge of friendship He found peace. The homeless Savior accepted the hospitality of His Bethany friends.

On a shoulder of the Mount of Olives, just across the brook from Jerusalem, and within walking distance of the city, was the little suburb of Bethany, where Martha and Mary and Lazarus lived. Thither, to the intimacy of this domestic circle, Jesus resorted. His conduct is eloquent with the truth that if those who know and love you best remain steadfast in your hours of trial, all else is endurable.

Everybody owes it to himself, to his friends and to society, to create a real home, which shall be just such a refuge as the Bethany abode. It is fair to ask ourselves whether our homes are so noble in their ideals, so essentially religious in their atmosphere, and so spacious in their hospitality, that the greatest among our friends would turn to them as a congenial place of rest and spirit-strengthening.

Evidently the Bethany home of Jesus was not large enough for a formal feast to the Hero; so it may have been because He had the largest residence in town that Simon, the grateful ex-leper, gave the public banquet in honor of the Lord who had healed him. Martha was there; wherever there is efficient service to be rendered there the Marthas are also to be found. Lazarus, back from the grave, was a guest to whom all eyes turned. But it was Mary who created the sensation of the dinner.

The Best for the Beloved.

Favored travelers to Mt. Sinai may be honored by a clanging calute from the church bells, and a reverberating blast from the medieval cannon on the roof of the monastery; or they may even have brought out to them, from secret recesses, the treasures of the centuries, in jewels and gold and silver and cunning craftsmanship; even to a wonderful cross containing what is shown as a fragment of the true cross on which Jesus died. Only the most highly honored visitor gets to see all this; the best is reserved for the especially favored. The Orient has always shown a fine discrimination in such matters.

Thus it came about that at the feast to Jesus, Mary of Bethany—not Mary Magdalene, who is nowhere recorded as anointing the Lord, though she is often confused with the woman that did so on an earlier occasion, "who was a sinner"—this disciple who best understood the Lord, brought out her richest treasure—perhaps a family heritage; perhaps the concentration of all her possessions—and offered it as a token of honor and love to Jesus. Breaking her alabaster jar of pure nard, a precious and sweet-smelling ointment, she sprinkled it upon His head and His feet, so that the fragrance filled all the house of Simon.

That is the way a good woman loves. Her best is for the Beloved. She has a fine sense of spiritual values, and of the worth of sentiment, that transcends mere prudence or logic. There is an economy that wastes life; there is a spend-thriftry that enriches the soul. No price is too high to pay for the spiritual fragrancies of life, the odor of which outlasts the years. More permanent than any memorial of stone or bronze was this lavishness of love which caused the cautious, penny-counting neighbors to cry aloud. What is there of splendor that the Caesars built that can compare with the memorial of Mary's love, which is today shedding its sweetness over the whole earth, even as it has done throughout the centuries? Nobody ever was sorry for laying the best upon the altar of love and faith.

How to Lift Life's Level.

A supreme and beautiful motive on the part of each person does more to lift up life's level than all the machinery of social service that encumbers the world. To have a passion for Christ, to seek to serve and please Him, is more effective to exalt and glorify character than all possible legislative enactments. There would be no anxious discussion in the press concerning the fashions and morals of women today if more of them could say, with Mary, "The love of Christ constraineth me." An overmastering ambition to honor Him consumes all grosser passions.

Life is best lived by those who live for the best.

As of old, this holy motive inspired Mary to love's largesse, so today, in less conspicuous ways, there are millions of women whose work for loved ones in the home; whose teaching of Sunday school children or in public schools; whose activities in church and club and community are all done "as unto the Lord." They live and love and labor for the great end of honoring the Savior, who is their soul's chief Desire and Friend.

Woman has ever been the priestess at the altar fires of religion and idealism. A profound and universal truth underlies the sneer that women make up the bulk of church members and workers. They do, thank God. Even in the days of His flesh, our Lord was better understood by Mary of Bethany than even by John, the disciple who reclined upon Jesus breast. As He said, she perceived His approaching sacrifice, and anointed His spirit for life, as well as His body for the burial. The spiritual discernment of woman shines out in all final tests. Mary's act of love is a memorial and a summons to all the world which is following afar aff after the Savior who still desires and deserves the best.

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Mrs. Anna Schmidt writes:—"I weighed 178 pounds before I started your treatment and I now weigh 138 pounds. You may print this if you like."

These are just examples of what my treatment can accomplish. Let me send you more proof at my expense.

Dr. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician, 286 Fifth Ave., New York, Desk H-100.

Short and Sweet

Tulip of Ind.,—surprised to know they are in bloom?—wrote us in rhyme, which is a sure sign of spring—the spring poet being as "inevitable" as the violet. She encouraged you in verse, boys, not to give up looking for your ideal, and to keep your standards high. She wanted the address of "a boy I've not seen, but he signed himself a Virginia Talking Machine." She asked, too, for the address of Wild Rose.

Farmer Lad of Michigan praised Pansy of North Carolina for standing up for athletics. His sentiments exactly, Pansy! He administered a gentle but amusing "prod" to other Michigan boys and girls who are letting their state fall so far behind in the letter writing race. "Must be neat and have a pleasant temper" is what Farmer Lad requires to make a girl his ideal.

All the fault a Farmerette can find with The Blade is that it isn't printed often enough. If that is fault finding, what would your praise be, Farmerette? She is a school teacher and wants OUR opinion on woman's suffrage. But she did find a little fault with the manners of some of the young men of today and the lack of judgment displayed by the girls in selecting a husband—too easily suited and not demanding enough for what is expected of them in the way of high ideals.

Rosy Cheeks of Pa., wrote us the "rosiest" little letter which we just couldn't pass by entirely—and then she trusted Aunt Martha not to turn her away. She wanted a seat by Excelsior and right away they were discussing the joys of serving the Lord. To the one letter that she wrote us before, Rosy Cheeks received so many letters that she would have become quite pale and worn answering them all. But she enjoyed reading them—oh my goodness, yes! She wishes that she might be on hand so that she could help Aunt Martha read all your letters, she likes them so much and doesn't like to think of all the splendid ones that must find their way to the wastebasket—sweet, tender little Rosy Cheeks of Pa.!

Feeling a wee bit shy because she seems to be the only one venturing from Arkansas, Marie Tate of Elkins, ventured because she was especially anxious for some poems appropriate for entertainments, such as Little Blossom. She hopes that perhaps you might do her the favor of sending them to her, and will gladly do anything within her power for you, by way of appreciation.

Pete of Pa., has some ideas of his own on ideals—while your talking on that subject. We're not going to tell his specifications as to personal appearance—how often has one ever married that sort of an ideal? But characteristics—that's different, and here are Pete's. "She must not be a flirt. Must be a life's companion, a wife, and a fond, true Mother.

This was too good to keep to ourselves and so we repeat it verbatim: "The Toledo Blade enters our doors with a SMILE, and finds a welcome from the family. We prize the poems and the Christian spirit it bears."—A. C. C. of Michigan. That's just what we strive to have The Blade mean to you—a helpful, happy, inspiring SMILE!

When she wrote to us three years ago, Mrs. Ida Carter of Kingberry, N. Y., was Ida Carver of Gay, N. C., to whom many of the boys and girls wrote. She found one among them to be her ideal and now he is the "Mr. Ida" of this little story. Although she is so happy in the new life, a letter from some of the old friends would add to her joy.

Buckeye Buster—and his writing was of a size to make you believe he IS a "buster" is from Ohio—so he can't be a broncho buster. And he isn't a "buster" of high ideals, for he harbors 'em himself. We just guess he's big and jolly and wholesome. He was 18 on Hallowe'en and is seeking a twin. Aunt Martha wishes she could claim twinship, but anyway, she can claim kinship, for he called her "Aunt."

"The rose is my favorite," said "Alabama Girl," right from the land of roses and she ought to know what she likes best, for she lives on a farm and raises flowers. Although she loves to go to school, Alabama Girl hasn't been able to go this winter and for that we are sorry. Girlhood days are so fleeting—like the roses. And 'way across the miles is stretched that unworthy hand of Aunt Martha's that Alabama Girl said she would like to shake.

BOYS AND GIRLS

In the dark silence of her chamber March works out sweeter things than mortals know.
—May Riley Smith.

Flew From Pennsylvania.

My! It's fairly pouring down rain in Pennsylvania, so I just had to step in here to keep dry. This cozy fire is a great thing for rainy days, with dear Aunt Martha here to keep us happy. I'd like to have a seat by Bachelor Billy, but as there are so many around him now, I fear I'd have to sit on his knee and I'd hate to do that for fear I'd spoil his overalls. I don't admire overalls on Sunday, either, Billy, only when necessary. I usually slip on a clean apron upon returning from church and remain so all day. In my eyes, clothes do not make the man. Where is Prairie Rose? Maybe Silver has carried her beyond our reach. If so, I hope he'll soon return. Keystone Bachelor and Country Lass, we may be neighbors. Come again, Ruth Miller, Tennessee Blue Eyes and our dear little Smiles of W. Va. Patsy of Ohio, I'd like to see your little niece, Eileen, but she surely isn't any sweeter than my little brother. Rosseau of W. Va., you surely came to the right place to spend these long winter days. I think Edison the greater of the two men you mentioned, but didn't understand which man you thought better. Hope Old Crank doesn't give us any more "bawling outs." Here's my description of our dear Aunt Martha—not very tall, rather plump and the sweetest of expressions on her dear face. How could she be other than pretty and do the beautiful things she is doing for us, all the time? She's not more than 85 years old, either, I'll wager. I know I'd love her though, were she 90! Lavant, have you found your ideal yet? She may be hard to find, but when you do, let us know so that we may all hold fast to our ideals, too. Come again, Fred Sleath. Would like to be introduced to your ideal when find her, Patches. Surely it can't be Dixie (Darling) Moonbeam! Wish I hadn't forgotten those ginger cookies, I'm getting hungry. Yes, I baked them myself and they are surely fine—half ginger anyway. I would like to treat you all. I can bake both "ginger cakes" and "buckwheat cookies." That horrid wastebasket seems to be a never-failing object of conversation, so I'll not even mention his name (?) Why, certainly I'll sit down and let you have the floor for a while, Aunt Martha. We all just love to hear you talk. Let's take a vote on enlarging the Boys and Girls' corner of the Peace Page. Must go for those cookies.—Pennsylvania Blue Bird.

"Contemplator" Contemplates

Her face reflecting the joy of youth; her beautiful eyes radiating love, gentleness, kindness; her arms extended in friendly, affectionate greeting; her form a model of maidenly grace and purity—there, plainly discerned in the crowd of feminine "ideals" that the male readers of the Peace Pages have assembled in crude and delicate pen-pictures, stands the girl I see at the opening of this paragraph, and says, "Am I not your ideal girl?" And reluctantly, almost desperately, I call back, "I do not know!" My ideal? How can I describe her? There are so many components to ideality that ideality is hard to recognize The girl I see here is beautiful. She is affectionate. She is kind. She is accomplished in the many little pleasantries and niceties that are a part of woman's life But does she ever reflect upon things religious, realizing that some great and noble ideas are essential to lasting happiness? Surely she does not find pleasure only in the whirl of youthful sports—never thinking of the more serious phase of life? No, I think she is a happy, glorious example of girl, or young womanhood, and that she will carry her gentle, sunny disposition from maidenhood into motherhood, and shine on in womanly sweetness as the years advance. Listen! Look! In the wonderful picture gallery of men's imagination the girl pictures become animated beings, and stepping down from variegated walls and off golden easels, come rushing out into the great land of Day Dreams, where stroll continuously people of every status of life. The gallery presently is empty—all the girls are outside. Look at them! Some are haughty, some are singing, some are dancing, some are lovely and demure, some have faces all aglow. They represent many types of womanhood, and they necessarily form a great, jumbled crowd that is indeed confusing. Yet I have no trouble in keeping in sight the girl I saw at the beginning of this letter. They can't get between her and me—they cannnot push her into the background out of my sight! She stands out prominently in the multitude. She appeals to me as none other in all that crowd appeals; she gets close to my heart. And if I were to meet and recognize her in real life I do not think that I should go on further in search of the ideal girl. And I am not at all sure that she does not actually exist somewhere in real life. Who is she? Where is she?

Best wishes for the editor and the readers of the Peace Pages.—"Contemplator" of Virginia.

Like Dimples?

Whew! I'm cold! Won't you let me have a seat by the stove, Aunt Martha? Quite a change in the weather—rained yesterday and now the ground is white with snow. I wish Auntie were here, I would take her for a sleigh ride. I 'most know that she would enjoy it. Well, boys and girls, I suppose you still are looking for your ideals. Good luck to you all! My ideal is just a man, but I would rather he did not chew, but he may smoke. Smiles of West Virginia, come again. You and I may be twins. I had a letter the other day asking if I had written a letter to The Blade, saying that if I hadn't, I must have a twin. As it "hit" me just right, I will now tell you what I look like. I am five feet, five inches tall, have blue eyes, black hair, fair complexion, weigh 125 pounds and will soon be 18 years old. I have eight brothers and one sister, all of whom are at home. Come to visit me, Smiles of W. Va., and well have a fine time. Listen, bring your sisters and brothers along and we will have a reunion. I go to school every day that it is possible, but have missed "a good bit" lately. Who joins me in saying, "Hurrah for Harding!" Johnny Funnyman, where are you, out sliegh riding? Wish I were! One more peep at Smiles and then I will run along. Love and best wishes to all.—Dimples of W. Va.

Cards and Letters

These boys and girls desiring cards and letters have left their names with us: Laura Hamilton, R. D. 3, West Union, Ohio; Rosa Wilson, Seaman, Ohio; Pearl Zinkhon, Peebles, Ohio; Pearl Danieley, Gardner, W. Va.; Virgie Downing, Edna Huffman and Hazel Chilcote, So. Bloomingville, Ohio; Olivia Wright and Wilma Austin, R. D. 4, Rocky Mount, Va.; Margie Miles, R. D. 3, Henry, Va.; Estella McCutcheon, Reedy, W. Va.; Neoma Wayland, R. D. 4, Reynoldsville, Pa.; Viola Dickey, Catherine Sebring and Venice Hopkins, R. D. 2, Brookville, Pa.; Avis and Pattie Wimer, Elsie and Ollie Berkley, Crabbottom, Va.; Marie and Gladys Hammer, Monterey, Va.; Sallie and Mabel Fitzwater, St. George, W. Va.; Anna Mary Cleek, Margie and Hubert Depew, R. D. 12, Jonesboro, Tenn.; Arthur McKinney, Lovie Sickle and Clyda Maloney, R. D. 2, Adena, O.; Vira Stewart, R. D. 4, Box 44, Charleston, W. Va.; Elsie and Hettie Gore, Romine, Ky.; Carrie Johnson, Coburg, Ky.; Maude Agnes Sanders, Rowlesburg, W. Va.; Ruby and Delta Starcher and Tom Fox, Frametown, W. Va.; Ila McMorrow, Duck, W. Va.; Willie McMorrow, Glendon, W. Va.; Virginia Taylor, Osseo, Mich.; Nora Belle Cornwell, Glenwood, W. Va.; Napoleon and Daimond Brown, Chester A. Walls and Eddie Alexander, R. D. 2, Box 175, Memphis, Tenn.; Dora and Ethel Bell, R. D. 1, Box 33, Burning Springs, W. Va.; Edith Mills, Munday, W. Va.; Warley and Lum Willis, R. D. 1, Box 28, Kylesford, Tenn.; William and Darrel Warner, Carl Null and George Colman, Bee, W. Va.; Burton Harsh and Andy Lipscomb, R. D. 2, St. George, W. Va.; Bertha Scott, R. D. 2, Box 98, Hillsboro, O.;

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Do eyes bulge? ____ Does heart beat too rapidly? ____ Health ____
Name ____
Address ____ —658—

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE NARROW FIELD— Unhitch Close to Barn

"I have made my fields long and narrow. This makes better plowing with the tractor or with team. This plan makes it easier to unhitch at noon and night near the barn. By having the narrow and long field I have gates and lanes so arranged that nearly every field comes within a few rods of the barn. We can start loading at the other end of the field and have our load finished when we are near the barn. This saves the team dragging a big load a long distance."

This was the short speech a business farmer made to Rural Welfare when we were spending a day and night away from home. This farmer was a money maker. He had good live stock. He was using his head to find out how to do things the easiest way possible. In the old days we often did things about the hardest way possible. We usually worked with our hands and only a little with our heads.

This farmer had good fences and good buildings on his farm. Everything was painted. He said that paint was the best thing in which he could invest money. Good live stock and 100 eggs a day from his chicken flock. He kept the chickens inside and well sheltered.

He had also a silo, fodder and straw in barn. He had 50 cords of old-fashioned stovewood ranked up like we used to do it when a boy. Coal and gas are fine, but to some of us the old time wood stove still holds a place like an old friend.

THE FARM BUREAU— Which Way Is It Going?

The year 1921 will test the stability of the farm bureau. Will it go forward or retreat before Santa Claus comes again?

In 1920 many thousands signed agreement to pay ten dollars a year for three years. They paid the money in 1920. Reports indicate that many thousands have failed to pay the second ten dollars. What does this mean? Why do they not pay? Is it the lack of money or faith?

Tremendous effort will be made to discredit farm co-operation. Politicians, uprofiteers and middlemen will agree that the organized farmer might make a lot of them go to work for a living. The farm bureau is a danger signal to the other fellow.

Will the farm bureau make the mistake of seeing too many big things to do and fail to see too many little things it ought to see and do? Will the farm bureau reach and serve the few or the many?

Will the farm bureau undertake too many things or adopt a program of doing a few things well? The farmer is a curious mixture. He, as a rule, is contrary and bullheaded. He is perfect himself and expects everybody else to be without fault.

Too many farmers want quick results and big profits from small investment and little effort. The farmer must put more than just his ten dollars in his farm bureau if it is to succeed. He must give some of his brain power and helping to make his dollars good.

The one big need of the farmer right now, is more real enthusiasm for his farming business. He must quit apologizing for being a farmer. He must let the world understand that he is proud of the game he is in.

Another thing the farmer needs is better protection for the market in which he sells his products and better salesmanship on his own part to sell his own wares.

He needs to waken up and protect himself against the reckless tax spender and the chronic officeholder. The farm bureau will be his policeman and help protect his interest in many ways.

If the farm bureau fails to make good, the farmer will have much to regret. If the farm bureau fails the other fellows will hold a big orgy and jollification. Will you be on your own side or play into the hands of these who want you to stub your toe?

THE SHOP BOSS— He Is Good Fellow

"We want you to talk to us at our annual banquet. We want some one who will not talk shop to us. We want somebody to talk to us about things other than the business we are in. We want some red, white and blue Americanism. Will you come?"

This is the way the secretary of a foremen's club wrote to the editor of Rural Welfare. The banquet was to be in a busy city where large manufacturing plants were located. The men in this club were the foremen and bosses of several thousand shop and factory laborers. They had to rub against and control a lot of foreigners.

We accepted the invitation. We found a crowd of as keen and clean men as we have ever come in contact with. They could shake your hand and look you square in the eye when they spoke or talked to you. You don't have to keep one hand on your pocketbook when you find folks like this.

They were keenly alive to the danger of America letting too many foreign trouble makers through our gates at Ellis Island. Big business is likely to be too anxious to have these aliens come in so as to make a profit each day on each one of them, and not caring whether their presence is a good thing for our country or not.

ANIMALS AND CIGARETS— Which for Companions?

At a farm institute in a small town, the speaker had just finished making a plea to keep boys and girls on the farm. A lady who had lived in the city asked the speaker whether or not the association of children with farm animals did not tend to make them rough and uncultured.

The speaker replied that he never knew a farm animal to use foul and profane language, never knew an animal that chewed or smoked cigarets or had bad habits. He said that anybody who kept close to nature and nature's ways had a better chance of gaining real culture than did those who adopted the unnatural and artificial ways of the vulgar and profane.

Take your choice of the two lines of thought and thinking.

IT'S GOOD STUFF— Dan McGann and Uncle Sam

Said Dan McGann to a foreign man,
Who worked at the self-same bench:
"Let me tell you this," and for emphasis,
He flourished a Stilson wrench.
"Don't talk to me of this bourgoise,
Don't open your mouth to speak
Of your socialist or your anarchists,
Don't mention the Bolshevik;
For I've had enough of this foreign stuff,
I'm sick as a man can be
Of the speech of hate,
And I'm tellin' you straight,
That this is the land for me!"

"If you want to brag, just take that flag,
An' boast of its fields of blue,
And praise the dead an' the blood they shed,
For the peace of the likes o' you.
I'll hear no more," and he waved once more
His wrench in a forceful way,
"O' the cunning creed o' some Russian breed—
I stand for the U. S. A.!
I'm done with your fads,
And your wild-eyed lads,
Don't flourish your rag o' red
Where I can see, or at night
There'll be tall candles around your bed.

"So tip your hat to a flag like that.
Thank God for its stripes an' stars.
Thank God you're here where the roads are clear,
Away from your kings and czars.
I can't just say what I feel today,
For I'm not a talkin' man,
But first an' last, I am standin' fast,
For all that's American.
So don't speak of the Bolshevik,
It's sick of that stuff I am;
One God, one Flag, is the creed I brag.
I'm boostin' for Uncle Sam."

This poem was sent to Rural Welfare by a friend in New York City. It is the kind of stuff that every foreman in every shop and factory ought to be talking to every man who works under him.

It has in it the spirit of Americanism and respect for the country in which we live and from which we receive so many blessings.

THE TRACTOR SHOW— Mighty Engines of Work

Rural Welfare editor attended the sixth annual national tractor show at Columbus, Ohio, the week of Lincoln's birthday. In six days 50,000 people passed through the gates.

This great tractor exposition was at home in eight of the mammoth buildings on the Ohio State Fair grounds. Great furnaces kept the buildings at a comfortable temperature. Every convenience was at hand for tractor visitors.

Every sort of tractor was on dress parade at this big show. The giant and the midgets were objects of interest. The big machine that could pull half a dozen or more plows across the field touched elbows with the little garden tractor that could run between the rows of lettuce or radish patch.

The different uses of the tractor were well presented. The tractor is the handy chore boy on the American farm today. Its uses have easily multiplied a dozen times in half a dozen years.

Some of these power machines wore posies and gay ribbons. They were dressed up and were good looking. A tractor has arrived at a place where it has the appearance of being a proud institution. Some of the big machines were planted on a revolving platform. This enables them to turn round and see everybody on all sides of the show.

One of these big machines is a great power house. They are the strength of half a hundred horses boiled down to a small space. They are a mixture of brains, iron, gasoline and lightning. The electric spark and the drop of gasoline meeting at the right time in the right place in a house of iron or steel makes power that pushes, pulls and turns the world around today in the field of labor.

Day and night these tractors can toil. They never tire. They will furnish their own light to work at night if the owner so desires. All the ingenuity of man and genius was used to make this tractor show attractive, instructive and profitable for those who put it on and for all who came to see it.

Farmers came from all parts of the country. The show was really to interest farmers and to get them in the notion of buying a tractor. Farmers who expect to have a tractor wanted to see the different brands and breeds of these big machines and then take their choice out of the whole lot. Many sales were made, although the present price of farm crops are not such as to encourage a farmer to spend a fortune for machinery.

Some of these big machines cost as much as a well improved forty-acre farm would cost in many sections of the United States. These tractors would not be made if the maker was not sure that somebody wanted them. The keen, far sighted business men who make them, well know that man is bent and intent on getting as far away from old fashioned hard work as he possibly can. There is no denying this fact.

Big difference between the old time one-horse single or double shovel corn plow and the big machine that now plows two rows each time it crosses the field. When a boy Rural Welfare used to ride the horse while father held the shovel plow and had to go twice across the field to cultivate one row of corn.

The old shovel plow had no sun shade to shelter the fellow who held the plow as close to the corn hills as was safe. At the tractor show we saw tractors hitched to double row corn plows and so arranged that the driver could sit in a nice little shelter house on top of the tractor and not get tan on his face while he plowed corn. Great chapters have been written in the farming game in the past quarter of a century.

One enterprising exhibitor had a small patch of growing corn, about knee high, as a part of his exhibit, with the big tractor in the act of plowing the patch. There were many things to see at this show. If any of our Blade readers get within reasonable distance of a national tractor show, our advice is to see it and see it all over.

OUR COUNTRY— One Flag—One Language

Why not adopt the custom in America of giving a toast to our country at every public meeting? Other countries have an official toast. Why not we?

When a meeting is called to order, let the chairman ask the crowd to stand and every one present repeat in unison this toast, "Our Country. One Flag. One Language!"

We preach a lot of Americanism. Why not practice what we preach? We want and expect our country to do a lot for us. We get tired too quick when it is our turn to do something for our country.

Why should Americans be the most careless in showing signs and tokens of respect for the land in which we live? Why should we not be as thoroughly American as Germany is German, as France is French, as England is English or as Canada is Canadian?

Will Rural Welfare readers mention this toast to any president or chairman of meeting whom you may know? We can start a good thing going. Will you do it now?

A GUN IN THE HOME— Is It Safety or Danger?

How many Rural Welfare readers have a gun in the home? What is it there for? Is it safety or danger? What kind of a gun is it?

We were in a farm home recently. In the corner of the living room was a double barrel shotgun. We asked the farmer about this gun. He said it was loaded and ready for chicken hawks or any other kind of a robber.

As a rule it is safety first to have some kind of fire arm in the home. If children are there, extreme care must be used to avoid accident and tragedy. Every home should have the means of defense. The midnight robber ought to understand that every home has a loaded gun ready for every night raider who dares to enter.

Many accidents have happened because we thought a gun was not loaded. When we speak of a gun we mean pistols or revolver also. One man said he had a gun ready for any mad dog that might have to be taken care of. Some years ago he had a sad experience with a dog affected with rabies. It had bitten several farm animals, the value of which amounted to several hundred dollars.

In many sections there are no game birds or animals to offer sportsmen a target to shoot at. The old fashioned farm shotgun is about as nearly out of date as the old time bootjack.

ILLS OF DRY TIME— Missouri Man Talks

F. E. C. of Missouri writes letter to Rural Welfare and encloses clipping with the letter. The writer of the letter has a notion that prohibition is not what it was cracked up to be.

The dry spell has given an army of reformers big pay jobs and not much service given in return, is the view of the letter writer and the clipping which he encloses from a Missouri paper.

He also says that prohibition is the cause of the low price of grain in the markets at his time. He says the farmer is made the goat in all deals and lines. He says that the present prohibition laws have done the farmer more harm than good. We are willing to let Blade readers have their own opinion on this question.

MAKE YOUR WILL— Take Care of Your Wife

We heard a lady lecture. She could talk a ton a minute. She had her own opinions, good and strong. She knew why she had opinions. She was positive and convincing. She made mere man sit up and take notice of his many shortcomings.

She ordered every husband to make his will at once if he had not already done so. She further ordered that every man should will his property to his wife as long as she lived and then let it be divided among his children as he wished. She said it was unfair to every wife for her husband not to have a will that would protect her after his death.

She further ordered every husband to let the wife use the pocketbook and check book and learn to do business, so that if he died she will not be a chump and a sucker for somebody to swindle on a business deal. We wonder how many husbands will get hit by this story, and whether or not he will take advice of this lady orator, make his will and surrender his purse and check book.

HARD ON ROADS— Open Winter Weather

The present open winter has been a hard test for our public roads. As a rule but little or no repair has been given to our roads during the entire winter. This will prove costly to taxpayers. The road hog will preach his gospel of high cost roads and get the taxpayer's cash for a road that will soon wear out. If we would build common sense roads and then take care of them, we would have good roads all the time and not go to the poor house paying for them. Try it.

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YOU CANNOT BE STRONG AND WELL WITHOUT PLENTY OF IRON IN YOUR BLOOD. Without iron your blood loses its power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you the proper amount of good—you do not get sufficient strength and energy out of it.

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THERE ARE 30,000,000,000,000 RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES IN YOUR BLOOD AND EACH ONE MUST HAVE IRON.

If you are not willing to eat the peels of fruits and vegetables and the husks of grain so as to get sufficient quantity of organic iron for your blood, as nature intended you should do, then you should eat plenty of iron-containing foods like spinach, carrots and baked apples and reinforce them from time to time with a little organic iron, which you can obtain from your druggist under the name of Nuxated Iron.

Nuxated Iron represents organic in such a highly concentrated form that one dose of it is estimated to be approximately equivalent (in organic iron content) to eating half a quart of spinach, one quart of green vegetables or four large apples. It's like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat. Nuxated Iron is partially predigested and ready for almost immediate absorption and assimilation by the blood while metallic iron is iron just as it comes from the action of various acids on small pieces of iron. To prove to yourself what Nuxated Iron will do, get your doctor to take a specimen of your blood and make a "blood count" of your red blood corpuscles, then take Nuxated Iron for a month and have a new "blood count" made and see how your red blood corpuscles have increased and how much purer and richer your blood has become; how much stronger and better you feel; also note how the color has come back to your cheeks and what a difference it has made in your nerves.

Over 4,000,000 people annually are using Nuxated Iron. If you are not feeling quite up to the mark telephone for a package today. In tablet form only. Beware of substitutes. Look for the name "Nuxated" on every package and the letters N. I. on every tablet. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.

NUXATED IRON ...HES THE BLOOD-GIVES YOU NEW STRENGTH AND ENERGY

EASIER TURKISH TERMS LIKELY

Premiers of Britain and France Would Give Them More Territory.

Revision of the treaty of Sevres, so as to give Turkey additional territory in Thrace, now occupied by the Greeks, was decided upon by Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand in consultations preceding the near east conference in London. This decision, before becoming effective, however, requires the approval of the allied colleagues of the French premier and the British prime minister.

Under this Franco-British agreement, the frontier line in Thrace will be moved westward, extending from Enos on the Aegean to Midia on the Black sea. This would take from Greece one-fourth of the territory she now occupies there and add it to the Constantinople district.

The Turks also, under this arrangement, are to be allowed representation on the internal commission controlling Constantinople.

The proposals thus formulated by the two premiers will be submitted to the conference as a whole.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand arrived at the opinion, as a result of their consultations, that the Greek question might be susceptible of a much speedier settlement than had been previously thought.

The premiers' impression was that the Greeks would be satisfied with the proposals to be made regarding the Smyrna district, but that settlement of the question of Thrace would be more difficult.

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Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

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Tonight sure! Let a pleasant, harmless Cascaret work while you sleep and have your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving regular by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

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THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE INCOME TAX ON THE RISING GENERATION.

NEW PRESIDENT TO REORGANIZE EXECUTIVE MACHINERY OF U. S.

As President-elect Harding completes information of his cabinet he is giving increasing attention to the first big administrative task he will undertake as president—the reorganization of the executive machinery of the government.

Detailed plans have not yet taken form, but it is known that Mr. Harding has in mind sweeping changes in many of the government's departments and bureaus and that he expects to enlist in the work of reorganization some of the ablest administrators he can find. He is understood to have told some of his advisors that he regards the chairmanship of the reorganization commission as a post virtually on a par with a cabinet portfolio.

Congress already has created a committee to work out a plan for simplification of the executive branch with a view to preventing duplication of work and cutting down the government payroll. It is expected that this committee will work in close co-operation with the reorganization agency to be appointed by Mr. Harding, though the latter body will be able to give its undivided attention to the task and to make a more exhaustive study of conditions than would be undertaken by members of congress.

Some mention of the reorganization project is expected in Mr. Harding's inaugural address and it is expected that some enabling legislation may be requested of the special session of congress that is to meet in April. The first six months of the new administration probably will see the preliminary study well under way, though it may be much longer before definite recommendations can be formulated.

One of the biggest innovations to be proposed will be the establishment of a separate department of public welfare, for which Mr. Harding outlined his plans in a general way during the campaign. He contemplates the transfer to this department of several of the bureaus now working under other departments and in addition there are to be a number of entirely new bureaus to deal with various welfare problems.

A division of industrial research is to be built up, possibly taking over some of the present functions of the bureau of foreign and domestic affairs to make a comparative study of prices and industrial condition throughout the world. It is believed it will be possible on the other hand to abolish entirely some of the existing subdivisions of the executive departments or at least to combine them with other agencies now duplicating a large part of their work.

Involved in the task will be many broad questions of permanent policy, such as the proposal to abolish the shipping board and put a different sort of executive body in its place. One suggestion that has been made to the president-elect is that the various government agencies now dealing with shipping and railway problems be brought together in a new executive department of transportation.

In selecting his cabinet members, Mr. Harding has kept the reorganization plans in mind, and from the outset of his administration he will insist that every secretary give fullest co-operation in obtaining an official redistribution of executive functions. He is understood to feel that jealousies among department heads have prevented some needed reforms in the past and to be anxious that the members of his official family work rather for the good of the whole government than for the prestige of any one branch of it.

Government Report Shows 64 Per Cent Cut in Motor Jobs

Between January, 1920, and January, 1921, there was a decrease of 64.6 per cent in the number of persons employed in 39 automobile factories, concerning which employment statistics were gathered by the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. The actual number of employes in these factories dropped from 73,673 to 26,044.

Employment decreases shown in 18 other leading manufacturing industries during the same period were: Woolen goods, 54.6 per cent; hosiery and underwear, 54.3; leather, 37.9; men's clothing, 37.4; boots and shoes, 33.1; cotton finishing, 26.8; silk goods, 26.1; iron and steel, 25.4; cotton goods, 14.2; cigars, 12.3; paper, 7; car building and repairing, 5.5; and bituminous coal mining, 3.2.

Equally illuminating are the comparative employment figures in these same industries for the months of December, 1920, and January, 1921. In two of the 14 industries, percentage increases are shown, 2.5 per cent in the automobile industry and 15 per cent in the men's clothing industry. In the other 12 industries, the percentage decreases are shown as follows:

Iron and steel, 17.8; car building and repairing, 12.4; cigars, 7.1; cotton goods, 6.2; paper, 5.8; hosiery and underwear, 5.4; silk, 4.8; cotton finishing, 3.1; leather, 2.3; bituminous coal, 2.3; woolen goods, 1.3; and boots and shoes, 1.

In the period between January 15, 1920, and January 15, 1921, there were wage changes in 13 of the 14 industries.

In the iron and steel industry decreases ranging from 20 to 25 per cent were made in one establishment. Three establishments reported decreases of 20 per cent each while in three other mills there was a 15 per cent decrease. In other plants there were smaller wage cuts and the dropping of bonuses to workers.

In the automobile industry, one plant reported a 12 per cent decrease, while three other plants reported 10 per cent cuts. Maximum wage rate reductions in other industries by percentages were reported as follows: Car building and repairing, 9; cigars, 15; boots and shoes, 10; leather, 25.

EXCLUSIVE CLUB RAIDED, EXCLUSIVE BOOZE FOUND

One hundred quarts of fine old whisky, rare wine and champagne were seized by the police dry squad at Spokane, Wash., in a raid on the Spokane City club, an exclusive organization.

Five men, including F. J. Costello, club manager, were left notices to appear in police court to face charges of having liquor in their possession.

BILLION PROFIT IN STEEL SEEN

Comptroller of Currency Asks Price Reduction in Letter to Gary.

The United States Steel corporation has earned in two years more than a billion dollars of profits, "the exaction of which has had a most disturbing and injurious effect on our country and on our allies," John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, charged in a statement issued recently. He called upon the corporation to make heavy reductions in prices of steel and iron products.

This "swollen and unconscionable profit," Mr. Williams charges, was made by selling steel at prices averaging $30 a ton in excess of the amount necessary to pay dividends on steel stocks." He also charges that by manipulation of its accounts the corporation defrauded the government out of large sums in income and excess profits taxes.

Mr. Williams made public a letter written on Feb. 15 to E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, in which he declared that price reductions could be made without cuts in wages or in dividends, and that such action would prove a quick stimulus to general business.

Mr. Williams also made public a memorandum on alleged excessive prices for steel and iron products which he prepared in 1919 for the director general of the railroad administration.

Earnings were so large, Mr. Williams declares, that the steel corporation during 1918 could have doubled the wages paid to its 268,710 employes and officers and still have a surplus of nearly $100,000,000.

"We are calling on the working people to accept reductions of wages," Mr. Williams writes to Mr. Gary. "Every day we urge manufacturers and wholesale and retail merchants to trim their margins of profit to the thinnest possible with safety, and the farmers to be content without profit or to accept losses.

"In my office I apply every proper influence to urge the national banks and the federal reserve banks to be content with smaller returns to encourage enterprise and stimulate legitimate business.

"It seems to me, from the facts and figures I have, that the huge and rich corporation over which you preside, and for the policies of which you stand responsible now, and will stand responsible in history before posterity, has a tremendous and unprecedented opportunity for doing good or harm to the commerce of America and of the world.

Sees Danger in Attitude.

"All the diabolic cunning and striving of the Russian bolshevists can do comparatively little toward creating revolutionary and destructive impulse, compared with the effects of insistence by a great corporation in our midst, such as yours, supposed to represent not only capital but brains, to use the power given it by circumstances and the law to exact the last hair's weight of its pound of flesh.

"No insidious, sneaking propaganda of highbrow or lowbrow apostles of ruin could put in the popular mind so much poison as refusal by such a corporation to do its part toward solving a great and difficult problem, reviving industry and business activities, and promoting prosperity and the peace and happiness of humanity."

Greater U. S. Navy Urged by Harding in Senate Letter

President-elect Harding sent word to senate Republican leaders that he desired adequate appropriations for the navy and favored continuing the present building program without materiol reductions.

With this definite statement of what was regarded as the new administration's naval policy, senate Republican leaders declared they would insist upon the senate insponse to inquiries regarding recreases over the house totals in the naval appropriations bill, even at the risk of defeating the bill at this session.

Harding's views were given in reduced appropriations made by the house. The president-elect replied he was in complete sympathy with the action of the senate naval committee in increasing the house totals.

The president-elect, it was said, did not indicate his position with reference to Senator Borah's disarmament proposal. Some senate leaders said, however, they felt assured he would favor disarmament, provided a general agreement could be obtained and that consequently prospects for adoption of Senator Borah's disarmament resolution had improved.

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In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 812-G Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

POLICIES FIRST, IS NEW SLOGAN

Patronage Second Thought of Harding, Job Seekers Are Informed by Daugherty.

"Policies first, patronage second," is the answer Harry M. Daugherty, who is to be President-elect Harding's attorney general, is making to the demands of job-seekers for immediate recognition.

Daugherty made it clear that the first attention of Harding after entering the White House will not be directed toward turning the Democrats out and putting Republicans in, but toward framing the immensely important program of legislative and administrative measures by which he hopes to vindicate the confidence the country has placed in him.

That Daugherty is the advance agent of the next president in shaping this program is indicated by his conferences with Senators Lodge, Knox, Penrose and Willis and with Republican leaders of the house.

Peace with Germany, revision of the revenue and tariff and reorganization of the government departments are expected to be given leading places on the Harding program.

Meanwhile hundreds of famishing place-hunters are flocking to Washington, lured by talk of a full "feed trough," while thousands of others are writing requests for endorsements to their senators and representatives.

Patronage is always first with these patriots, and no matter what Daugherty or anyone else may say, the only policies of any importance to them concern methods of connecting with the public payroll. A small army of them is already camping on Daugherty's trail and a large army will welcome Harding to the capital city when he arrives from St. Augustine.

It is entirely probable that the new President has decided to revoke the executive order of May, 1917, by which President Wilson sought to give permanent civil service protection to his Democratic postoffice appointees, but it is likely that the actual revocation will be delayed some time.

A matter on which Harding is vastly more interested is his plans for reorganizing the governmental agencies so as to eliminate extravagance and duplication of functions. His first public acts are apt to be directed toward co-operating with congress along that line.

"ALABAMS" REMAIN NORTH DESPITE LACK OF WORK

The negro contingent of Chicago's army of unemployed total 25,000 and, though the south is beckoning them back home, they show no disposition to leave, says Phil H. Brown, chairman of the negro survey committee of the Republican national committee, who has just completed a study of the situation.

OF COURSE UNCLE WILL UNDERSTAND HOW IT IS—(?)

FOLKS REALLY OUGHT TO COUNT THEIR MONEY BEFORE ORDERING THEIR DINNERS.

Army Airmen Will Bomb Battleships to Back Up Claims

Army aviators who hope to uphold to contention of Brig. Gen. Mitchell that aircraft virtually have made battleships obsolete are to receive a special course of instruction of not more than a month in tests against battleships.

An order issued recently provided army aviators to proceed to the army proving ground at Aberdeen for the special instructions. They are Second Lieutenants W. S. Fitzpatrick, G. C. McDonald, H. F. Rouse and W. B. Souza. What the course will consist of was not disclosed. Rules under which the tests will be made are now being considered by the joint army and navy board.

The former German battleship Ost[illegible] probably will be the first target and will be bombed from the air by both army and navy flyers about 150 miles at sea. Later the obsolete battleship Iowa, fitted with radio control apparatus will be used as a target while actually under way at sea at a speed of about ten knots.

Grain Dealers Ask Protective Tariff on Farm Products

Resolutions favoring a protective tariff on agricultural products, lower freight rates and changes in co-operative laws and opposing railroad legislation pending in the state legislature were adopted at the closing session of the sixth annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers' association last week.

The convention voiced hearty endorsement of the Co-operative Union Elevator Co. of Cleveland, which is to operate a terminal elevator, and of the Farmers Commercial Service Co. of Columbus, organized on instructions of last year's conventions.

A special committee was appointed to join with the Ohio Farm Bureau federation in promoting the national grain marketing plan throughout the state. Other resolutions adopted urge farmers to greater [illegible] and [illegible] of co-operative marketing enterprises; endorse the work of the committee of 17 in seeking a national grain marketing program; ask congress for "adequate protection against importation of foreign agricultural products," declaring that "there is obvious discrimination against the products of the farm in favor of the manufacturer;" urge elevator companies to donate grain for Europe and Near East relief; endorse the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project and asking the Ohio legislature to contribute $20,000 "to advance this most desirable undertaking," and call upon President-elect Warren G. Harding to appoint an Ohioan to the Interstate Commerce commission, who is "qualified by actual experience as a traffic representative of the public and grain interests of the state."

R. E. Croninger of Grand Rapids, O., president, and the other officers were re-elected.

Following adjournment, delegates who were managers of farmers co-operative elevators in different parts of the state, organized the Ohio Co-operative Managers' club to aid its members in studying the grain marketing business. L. J. Ducat of Sugar Ridge, was elected president; C. S. Garester of Liberty Center, vice-president and D. J. Lloyd of Waterville, secretary-treasurer.

FOOD SUPPLIES STRANDED AND FROZEN BY BLIZZARD

Vessels with food for the Bell Island mines and other settlements along the northern bays of Newfoundland reported running short of supplies were left frozen in port at St. Johns by the blizzard. Outposts at the end of branch railways also have been isolated. Fears of distress and suffering in the storm's wake were general.

British Smoking Less

There has been a marked reduction in the sale of champagne and cigars in England. Six years ago a good cigar could be bought for $10 to $12 a hundred. Now they are $25 a hundred. Smokers refuse to pay the high price. Wine merchants, however, are surprised at the decline in the sale of champagne, as the price has not been increased to any appreciable extent.

W. G. MAY ASK WILSON'S AID

Conference on Uncertain Aspects of Versailles Treaty Now Thought Likely.

A meeting between President Harding and ex-President Wilson some time after March 4 in order to clear up some of the beclouded aspects of the Paris peace conference, is regarded as not unlikely by the advisers of the new president.

While Senator Harding has been and still is largely occupied with the formation of his cabinet and with the numerous other matters incidental to his entrance into the presidency, he nevertheless has been following with keen interest developments in Washington. He has been particularly interested in the developments concerning the allied indebtedness to the United States, realizing that this problem will be one of the first and most pressing which will face his administration at the outset.

Would Accept Bonds.

President Wilson's communication to the senate of the fact that there was an understanding with the French and British at Paris relative to the acceptance of German bonds in lieu of Belgium debts came as a considerable surprise to Harding headquarters.

Only recently Thomas W. Lamont of Morgan & Co., who was one of President Wilson's chief financial advisors at the Paris conference, informed Senator Harding in a conference that he would be "as free as the air" in dealing with foreign debt problems.

Lamont, in a public statement after the conference with the president-elect, declared that so far as he knew, there were no commitments of any kind at Paris on the debt problem and that in future dealing the administration would be unhampered in any way.

In order to deal intelligently with the foreign relations of the new administration it will be necessary, it was pointed out, for Mr. Harding to be informed fully on the understandings that were reached at Paris. It is expected by those around the new president that only one man can supply this information and that is President Wilson. Hence, a meeting is regarded as not unlikely.

May Invite Wilson.

A conference between Senator Harding and President Wilson last December came very close to being brought about when Senator Harding was in Washington. At that time Senator Harding did not feel like requesting such a conference and the President did not see fit to extend a formal invitation, so the matter fell through.

The relative situations will be wholly changed after March 4. As president, Senator Harding can with perfect propriety invite Woodrow Wilson, as a private citizen, to a conference with the assurance also that such an invitation probably would be accepted with alacrity. In the opinion of some of the president-elect's closest advisers some such meeting is necessary to clear up many aspects of the foreign situation which have been beclouded with conflicting testimony and conflicting views.

Order Irish Editors Not to Print Lurid Execution Reports

Newspaper editors of Dublin have been notified by the Irish Republican Army that publication of certain prohibited details of the executions of Sinn Feiners by the crown forces will be punished with death. The notice reads:

"The editor is hereby warned that any exploiting for vulgar pandering to sensation, or mongering, in reports of executions of the above, will be punished with death within 24 hours of publication. Particular reference is directed to the following:

"Firstly—No descriptive details of the arrival of hangmen or other assistants or the mode of procedure, or any gruesome details are to be published.

"Secondly — No description of weeping clergymen leaving the precincts of a prison are to appear.

"Thirdly—The mere stament that these men died for Ireland will convey to the Irish republic all they wish to know of these incidents.

"Fourthly—In the case of Kevin Barry, (a medical student executed November 1 last for taking part in an attack on a military escort in Dublin last summer in which two British soldiers were killed). The details were threshed out to the most extreme annoyance and bitter resentment of his friends and relatives.

"The above warning is given in due time and its strict observance is recommended.

(Signed) "Grand headquarters, "Irish Republican army."

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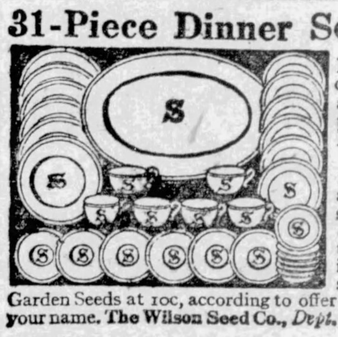

Full size dinner china, guaranteed against crazing; pure white color. Every piece decorated with royal blue band and your initial stamped in pure coin gold — just the set for a family of six. Simply sell 40 packets Garden Seeds at 10c, according to offer in catalog. Send your name. The Wilson Seed Co., Dept. B182 Tyrone, Pa.

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By keeping Pe-ru-na in the house for emergencies, serious sickness may frequently be prevented. Use it after the grip or Spanish Flu.

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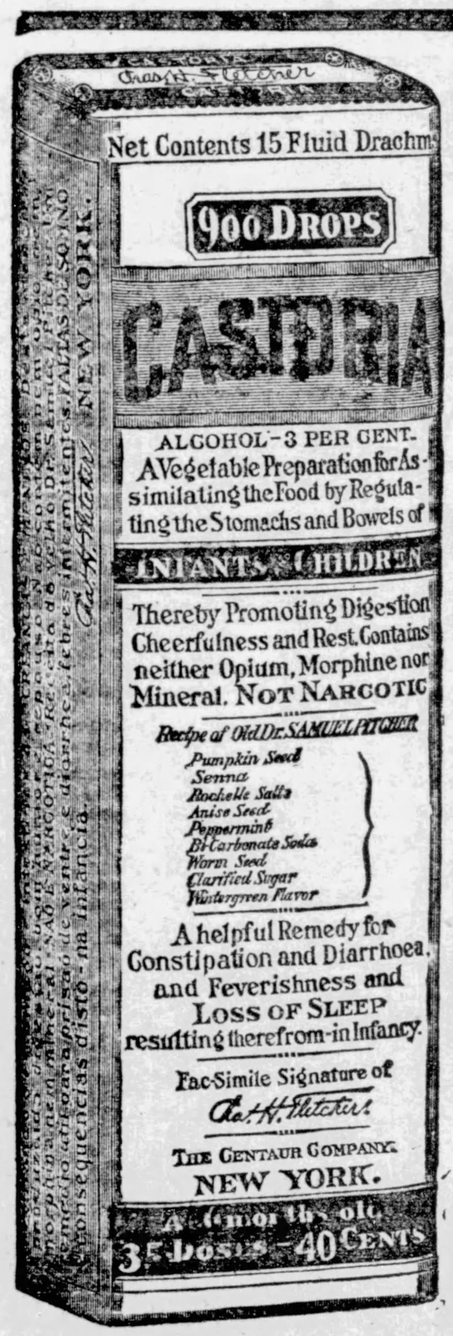
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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
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Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
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BRITAIN ASKED TO DROP DEBTS

Italians Want John Bull to Lead Way and Cancel Obligations.

Great Britain is called upon to "set an example to the world" by cancelling the war debts owed to her by Italy and France, in a note addressed to the allies by the Italian government. The specific demand in the note was that Italy's share of German indemnity be increased from 10 per cent to from 20 to 23 per cent.

Italy protests that she would suffer economically by the enforcement of the Paris decision to collect a 12 per cent tax upon German exports. This protest is based upon the fact that Italy is a large importer of German goods, and that the Germans might be expected to increase the price of her exported merchandise to meet the ad valorem tax.

Italy makes it plain that she favors the cancellation of allied war debts by the United States, notwithstanding the fact that her share of indemnity would be influenced by such action. For example, if the United States should cancel the huge amounts owing to her by the allies it would naturally aid the financial situation to such an extent that the allied powers would not need such a large amount of reparations from Germany.

Italy is not raising a new question by increasing her indemnity demand. Ever since it has become apparent that Italy could expect little or nothing from Austria, she has been pressing for a larger share of the money which the allies expect to get from Germany. Her note, however, brings the matter to a head and places it in concrete form for discussion by the allies when the indemnity conference is held.

The Italian note promises to put complications in the way of the allied statesmen when they assemble about March 4 to consider the German counter proposals. Italy's attitude, it is said by officials, may hearten the Germans to make stronger protests on the assumption that the allies are not united.

BARBER HOME OFFERED AS U. S. HOSPITAL SITE

It became known in Akron last week that 125 acres of the Anna Dean farm, palatial country home of the late Ohio C. Barber, match king, had been offered to the government as the site of one of the proposed rehabilitation hospitals.

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may be quickly overcome by simple, harmless preparation. No matter whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew or use snuff, this preparation is guaranteed to quickly free you of the tobacco habit. Sold on 'NO CURE NO PAY' plan. Costs only $1, if it cures—nothing if it fails. Full treatment sent on approval. *Write Today*

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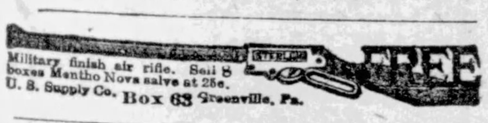

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WELL, NOW, WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

FINISH PLANS FOR MERGING STATE DEPARTMENTS IN OHIO

The administration bill providing for reorganization of state departments in Ohio is ready for an introduction in the legislature.

As outlined in a statement issued by Governor Davis and the joint reorganization committee of the legislature, present departments, boards and commissions will be merged into nine departments—finance, commerce, public works, agriculture, health, industrial relations, examinations, education and public welfare. Boards and departments having similar duties are merged under the appropriate department.

Over each of the nine departments is to be a director appointed by the governor, whose terms of office shall be co-extensive with that of the chief executive. He will be subject to removal by the governor at will. Each director may appoint subject to the governor's approval, advisody boards, but with no authority of administrative character.

Each division is to have two or more departments, presided over by a chief appointed by the director and removable at the pleasure of the director. Each director may have an assistant assigned to specific duties. The number of divisions within a department is to be kept to the minimum.

Salaries Not Fixed.

Salaries of heads of proposed departments and chiefs of divisions are not mentioned in the outline.

Duties now devolving upon elective officials, secretary of state, attorney general, auditor and treasurer, are not to be interfered with except in a few instances where some activity is given to some one of the new departments or an activity of one of the present departments added.

The state tax commission, public utilities commission and the industrial commission are to reman as constituted, but will exercise only their quasi-judicial functions, their administrative features beng transferred to one or another of the proposed new departments.

The department of finance would handle all budgetary matters and assume the administrative features of the tax commission.

The commerce department would be made up of the present departments, insurance, fire marshal, banks, buildings and loan associations and oil inspection. It also would handle the administrative features of the public utilities commission.

The public works department would be formed by a merging of the present duties of that department with that of the state highway department, state architect and engineer, water ways and parks, purchase and printing. The state building commission would be abolished.

Farm Work Grouped.

The agriculture department would exercise all the duties of the present board of agriculture and the secretary of agriculture, state fair, fish and game, foods and dairies, plant industry, animal husbandry and weights and measures.

The health department would exercise the duties of the present department and its director and in addition take over the work of the vital statistics bureau which now is under the secretary of state.

The industrial relations department would take over the administrative work of the industrial commission, mines, factories and boiler inspection, employment and labor statistics.

The department of examinations would take over the administrative work of all present boards dealing with the licensing of professions and occupations, leaving the examining boards free to exercise only the qualifying feature of their work. The motion picture censor board would be placed under this department.

School Affairs Assembled.

The department of education will handle the duties of the present superintendent of public instruction with enlarged duties. He would be made a director of all the state universities as well as other functions. The duties of the state geologist would be transferred to him.

The public welfare department would take over the board of administration and the board of clemency.

The state securities department would be transferred to the secretary of state, excepting the chattel loan division, which would go to the department of commerce.

The department of soldiers' claims would be abolished, the work being transferred to the adjutant general. The agriculture experiment station also would be placed under control of the Ohio State University.

Lumber Men Used Unique Method to Curtail Production

How lumber manufacturers, members of the Southern Pine association, controlled production and prices by use of a "trade barometer" is described in detail in a supplementary report sent to Senator Calder, chairman of the senate reconstruction and production committee, by Chairman Huston Thompson, of the federal trade commission.

This report says the barometer scheme was inaugurated in 1915.

"This barometer," the report continues, 'is issued to the members of the association weekly. It portrays on the right hand side of a sheet of paper and consists of a bulb out of which arises three perpendicular tubes. The first tube is designated 'orders,' the second, 'production' and the third, 'shipments.'

"In order to make the information striking to the eye, red colors are used in the bulb and tubes.

"Whenever the members see that the red in the middle tube entitld 'production' stands higher than the red in the first anl third tubes, known as 'orders' and 'shipments,' they see at once that production must be decreased on the theory that if it is not, there will be an oversupply on the market, which will force down prices.

"If, however, the barometer shows that the red of the production is below the red in the other tubes, then the members see that supply is below demand and that higher prices can be obtained."

The report says that for a time the words "increase production" and "decrease production" were printed in connection with the barometer. Later, owing to the objection of W. H. Bissell, member of the association, these words were dropped for fear the words "increase production" might cause manufacturers "to cut loose and resume night sawing with their mills."

NOTE SHOWS U. S. POSITION

America Maintains Right to Have Say in Disposing of Territory.

The United States government, in its note to the council of the League of Nations on the question of mandates, claims an equal concern and interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the overseas possessions of Germany and in their disposition. This was shown when the note sent by the American state department and laid before the council of the league was made public.

In the summary of the note it was revealed that the United States declared it had never given its consent that the Island of Yap, an important link in the chain of cable communications in the Pacific, be included in the territories subjected to the mandate of Japan. The principal feature of the note, in addition to the points contained in the summary, was the American contention of equal right and interest in disposing of Germany's overseas possessions. On this the note said:

"As one of the principal allied and associated powers the United States has equal concern and inseparable interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the overseas possession of Germany, and consequently an equal voice in their disposition, which it is respectfully submitted cannot be undertaken or effected without its consent."

Referring to the attribution of the Island of Yap to Japan, the note reads:

While this government never assented to the inclusion of the Island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan, it may be pointed out that even if one or more of the other principal allied and associated powers were under misapprehension as to the inclusion of the island in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, nevertheless in the notes above mentioned, the U. S. government makes clear its position.

(Presumably the notes referred to comprised that sent by the United States to Great Britain on Nov. 20 last, with the copies, submitted to the French and Italian governments. The notes set forth the American position on the responsibilities of mandatory powers. The Japanese mandate was approved by the council of the league Dec. 17 in Geneva.)

"At the time when these notes were addressed to the respective governments above mentioned, an agreement had not been reached on the terms of the allocation of the mandates covering the former German islands in the Pacific. Therefore, the position taken by the President on behalf of this government, clearly set forth, necessarily had the result of effectively withdrawing any suggestion or implication of assent, mistakenly imputed to this government, long before December 17, 1920, the date of the council's meeting in Geneva."

FOOTPRINTS

Acrobatic Burglar Leads Bevy of Police Over Housetops, Down Fire Escapes to His Neatly Trod Double Cross in the Snow.

Footprints in the snow, still "warm" from the tread of an apartment house burglar, led two squads of policemen on a wild house top chase in New York.

Answering a burglar alarm, the squads took up the trail under the fire escape of the apartment building. They followed to the roor, wound about three times, crawled across a narrow ledge and defied death on a rickety gutter pipe. After 45 minutes of acrobatics, they were led down another fire escape to the pavement where the tracks described a neat double cross, then mingled with the thousands of others in the street.

How to Heal Leg Sores

A new illustrated book sent free to readers by the successful specialist, D. H. J. Whittier, Suite 146, 421 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo., tells how to be rid of leg sores by using his unique discovery, result of 32 years specializing. Writ for your free copy today.—Adv.

FLEETS RETURN HOME AFTER JOINT MANEUVERS

The Atlantic fleet has been separated from the Pacific fleet and has sailed for the Atlantic, thus ending the first joint maneuvers of the two fleets. The maneuvers, in the opinion of high naval officers, have been a marked success.

Naval officers, who have gone ashore at South American ports where the fleets made stops, declare relations with the foreign countries visited have been most cordial and express belief that much good has been derived from this portion of the fleets' activities.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

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TO-NIGHT
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BILIOUSNESS—SICK HEADACHE, call for an NR Tablet, (a vegetable aperient) to tone and strengthen the organs of digestion and elimination. Improves Appetite, Relieves Constipation.
Used for over 30 years
Nature's Remedy
NR-TABLETS-NR
Get a 25c. Box
Your Druggist

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

FREE! This AIR RIFLE is given to you for selling only 40 packages "Quality Brand Garden Seeds" at 10c per packet. Order today. SEND NO MONEY, WE TRUST YOU. When sold return $4.00 collected and this AIR RIFLE is yours. Cash commission if preferred. Many other valuable presents. Catalog with order.
NATIONAL SEED CO., Dept. 128. Lancaster, Pa.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

For 60 Yrs. the standard remedy. It never fails. Druggists, general stores or mail. 50c bottle. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO Pile Sufferers

Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew up a Pleasant Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.

Let Me Prove This Free

My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permenant, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of ointments, salves and other local applications have failed.

I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.

This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon, but do this now. TODAY.

Free Pile Remedy
E. R. Page,
423 G Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send free trial of your method to:
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SAYS HARDING PHYSICALLY FIT

In Best Condition of His Career. Claims President - Elect's Physician.

Weeks of outdoor life under the semi-tropical sun of the south have put President-elect Harding in perfect physical condition and he will enter upon his presidential duties on March 4 with a physique far stronger than enjoyed by many of his predecessors

Dr. C. E. Sawyer, the Harding family physician, who has been in almost constant attendance on Mr. Harding since the nomination at Chicago, said he had just completed a thorough examination of the president-elect and found him in the best all-around condition of his career. So far as his health is concerned Mr. Harding can view with equanimity the rigors of White House duties.

The physical well being of the president-elect has not been accomplished haphazardly or without considerable difficulty. The strain of the long campaign and the period of wearing conferences at Marion lent the president-elect on his vacation a very tired man. On the advice of friends and his physician, the president-elect deliberately started labors ahead. For the past four weeks he has spent at least half of every day at just playing as hard as he worked. Despite the masses of correspondence and the worries of adjusting his cabinet he has managed to spend every afternoon on the golf links or exercising in some other way.

The result of this exercising is plainly seen. He is deeply tanned, his step is more springy and he appears fit to undertake any strenuous task.

Some Say New York Is Dry and Others Declare That It's Wet

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

With prohibition a year old in New York City, it remains a subject of leading interest and of hot debates. The wets say prohibition has failed in New York, and the drys retort that it has succeeded elsewhere, and that the future belongs to the 18th amendment.

It is generally admitted that New York is about wide open. With the exception of the large hotels, you can buy drinks in nearly all the old places that operated before the 18th amendment went into effect, as well as in a large number of new places. Saloons are again flourishing, the foreign table d' hotes have reinstated "red ink" menus, the pocket flask has become ubiquitous.

The manufacture of homebrew has taken a rapid decline since it has become so easy to get supplies from the large bootlegging enterprises. Delivery wagons dash about the town and drop a case of whisky off at your door as nonchalantly as if it were a bottle of milk.

Assortment Not Varied.

The assortment of liquors is not as varied as it was in the old days of unrestricted traffic, the quality is not so good, and the price is more than doubled. But these drawbacks do not seem to dim the public's keen delight in getting something it isn't supposed to have.

Not only is the population of Manhattan drinking more excessively than ever, but during the last six months alcoholic cases have doubled in the hospital wards.

The prisons also are showing a tremendous increase in population. Whether unenforced prohibition is responsible is disputed. The antis blame the crime wave on the 18th Amendment. The pros insist the two are wholly unrelated. They call attention to a similar crime wave splashing over Europe, where no effort has been made to restrict the free flow of liquor.

Drys Are Hopeful.

New York prohibitionsists, moreover, refuse to admit prohibition has so far proved unsuccessful in New York. They point out that liquors valued at $2,750,000 have been seized by the authorities and stored in impregnable warehouses; that hundreds have been arrested for violations of the Volstead Act, and that the restrictions on the withdrawal of liquor are becoming more rigid.

"All these reports about New York being wide open are greatly exaggerated," declared one such optimistic pro the other night, as he went to dine with an anti. "Of course, it is only to be supposed that some people would attempt to break the law—especially those of the underworld—but they are being successfully combatted. Saloons have gone, and the distribution of liquor has been practically stopped, except at prohibitive prices."

As the pro aired his opinion the debaters turned into dimly-lighted East Houston street, where there are certain famous cafes. On the pavement before the dingy, picturesque doors of the two of these strode a tall, watchful policeman.

"There, you see," said the pro, "the police are everywhre on the job. Conditions are better than you think."

"Yes, so I see," said the anti complacently, "and now let's go in and have a drink. The same policeman was here the other night, and we had a large coffee-pot full of Chianti and a really delightful cordial."

TYPHUS PLAGUE N O T GROWING

Surgeon General Says Danger No Greater Now Than Six Months Ago.

"The menace to this country by the introduction of typhus from Europe is not of recent development and is no greater today than it was six months ago," says a statement by Surgeon General Cumming of the United States public health service.

"Even before the armistice was signed the danger was emphasized of this disease spreading to the United States if adequate precautionary measures were not taken when immigration was resumed."

New York City was alarmed by the discovery of a few typhus cases among immigrants landed at Ellis Island.

Months ago, says Surgeon General Cumming, representatives of the public health service were sent to European ports of embarkation to prevent, if possible, the sailing to America of any persons infected with disease, particularly typhus, cholera and the plague.

More recently American consular officials were instructed, through the state department, to withhold bills of health from vessels whose passengers had not been disinfected thoroughly. As early as January 17 quarantine officers at Atlantic ports in the United States were advised that on account of unsatisfactory "delousing" methods at Danzig, Poland, all passengers arriving from that port should be held in quarantine and treated for destruction of vermin.

"Typhus," says Surgeon General Cumming, "is not transmitted by lice in general, but only by lice that have previously bitten persons infected by typhus. A louse is by no means an exotic insect, as one might infer from some interviews in New York newspapers. It is widespread throughout the United States, but is found chiefly in the slum districts of large cities.

"In the absence of typhus, lice are of no sanitary significance or danger so far as the present situation is concerned.

"Typhus fever develops in four to 12 days, and it is readily apparent to any trained sanitarian that if cases do not develop within this period it can safely be asserted that the infection is not present. This applies to overseas vessels that have been out 12 days or more."

Cuticura Beautifies Your Complexion

The daily use of the Soap cleanses and purifies the pores of the skin, thus preventing blackheads and pimples. The Ointment used occasionally, as needed, soothes and heals any irritation or roughness. They are ideal for the toilet as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 27G, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. ☞ Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

MASSACHUSETTS IS REPAID FOR CIVIL WAR EXPENSES

Massachusetts was allowed an appropriation of $214,000 by the senate as final payment on the cost of Civil war coastal fortifications which the state erected at its own expense. Senator Lodge, Republican, Mass., said it was the last of a series of payments allowed by the government to coastal states which spent money for fortifications during the Civil war.

Fun for Women to Diamond Dye

Skirts	Kimonas	Ginghams
Waists	Curtains	Stockings
Coats	Sweaters	Draperies
Dresses	Coverings	Everything

Women are finding it fun to diamond dye and add years of wear to any shabby, faded garment or drapery. Easy directions in package. Don't risk your material in poor dye that streaks, spots, or fades. Buy "Diamond Dyes" — no other kind. Tell druggist whether your material is wool or silk, or if it is cotton, linen, or a mixture. 16 rich colors.

THE PANGS OF RHEUMATISM

Cannot Be Rubbed Away With Liniments.

You who are afflicted with this most painful disease—who know from experience just how excruciating its pangs are—get this fact fixed firmly in your mind, and it will aid you in finding a way to a complete recovery. Rheumatism cannot be rubbed away with liniments — its pains and pangs cannot be wiped out as if by magic. A disease that is so full of torture and finally renders its victims so helpless, is a deep-seated one; it is not on the surface, hence it cannot be reached by external, surface remedies. This is no theory, for your own experience doubtless has shown you that you can never expect to rid yourself of the disease in this way.

For the chances are that you, like thousands of other sufferers, have been misled into the hope that liniments, lotions and other applications would cure your rheumatism. But what has been your experience? The pains possibly have been lessened for the time being, but have they not promptly returned, often with increased severity, and are you really any nearer a cure than before? You certainly are not, and you never will be as long as you rely upon treatment that at best is merely a makeshift.

See what Mr. J. L. Agnew, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, says of what S. S. S. did for his rheumatism:

"For ten years I was badly afflicted with Rheumatism, the pains in my knees, legs and ankles being almost unbearable. I tried various remedies without results, until a physician advised me to use S. S. S., stating that the disease was in the blood. After taking a few bottles the pains and soreness were greatly lessened. I continued this medicine until all pain, soreness and inflammation were gone, and I was completely cured."

J. J. AGNEW,
605 E. Gambier Street,
Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

This is a typical case, and everyone who has had the slightest experience with rheumatism will continue to suffer and grow worse until they are finally practically helpless, unless the realize that the disease must be combatted at its source. Rheumatism is often a diseased condition of the blood, the disease attacks the body through the blood, hence the system can be rid of its pains only after the blood has been cleansed of the germs of the disease.

Lotions, liniments and ointments, applied to the surface may in some cases deaden the pain for the time being, but until you attack the disease at its foundation, you are making no progress toward a cure, and you are permitting the trouble to get a firmer hold on your system every day. This is one reason why Rheumatism is usually a permanent disease, staying with its victims year after year. Getting rid of the disease is merely a matter of treating it intelligently. Knowing that it cannot be cured by external applications, it is folly to rely upon such treatment.

S. S. S. is without question the most thorough blood medicine ever made, and it cleanses the blood of every impurity and disease germ. That is why it seldom fails to give satisfactory results in even the severest cases of Rheumatism. Being purely vegetable without a particle of mineral or chemical in its composition, it works by eliminating and forcing out of the blood all impurities, acting as a tonic to the entire system at the same time. It has been in use for more than fifty years and thousands of sufferers from rheumatism give it unstinted praise.

You are invited to write our medical department for full information and advice about the treatment of your own case, for which no charge is made. Address Swift Specific Co., 27 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

Success Seen for Daugherty as U. S. Attorney-General

While the appointment of Harry M. Daugherty as attorney-general is criticized by many and received skeptically by others, those who know Mr. Daugherty best are outspoken in their opinion that he will prove one of the surprises and successes of the Harding cabinet, writes Leroy T. Vernon, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Known for years as the "stormy petrel" of Ohio politics, Harry M. Daugherty has been in the thick of every political battle in that state from the Sherman-Foraker contest down to the present day. No leader in Ohio has ever shown the persistent fighting qualities of Daugherty. While repeatedly defeated in his candidacy for high office in the state, he has rarely failed of success in promoting the political fortunes of his friends. The nomination of Warren G. Harding at Chicago at a time when his hope of success was apparently at its lowest ebb is an apt illustration of the never-say-die spirit of Harry M. Daugherty.

Professionally speaking, the chief complaint against the selection of Mr. Daugherty for attorney-general lies in the fact that, while his political activities are generally known, his professional and legal talents have not been emphasized in the public mind by frequent appearances in court or by public legal arguments. Daugherty is a counselor and not a trial lawyer. He is what is known in the medical profession as a diagnostician. He is probably better known to lawyers than he is to laymen in the matter of legal ability. His job has frequently been about peace among lawyers, to arbitrate, mediate and to co-ordinate rather than to stimulate a contest.

In his law business Daugherty has been the antithesis of Daugherty the politician. The latter has been an incessant fighter, while Daugherty the lawyer has avoided a contest wherever possible. Many of the best legal firms in the country have employed Daugherty because of his ability to settle cases out of court.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Daugherty will be one of the most "human" personalities in the Harding administration. He is frank and honest, fearless, and never dodges anything. He deals with friends and enemies alike, in an openhanded, aboveboard way.

FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN STATES SOUGHT BY REDS

Moscow dispatches quote the Soviet organ Isvestia as stating that soviet Russia is working to create a federation of all states which formed part of the old Russian empire and since have become detached from it. The object stated is to prevent "the growing entente influence" in those countries.

Senate to Aid China

Appropriation of $500,000 to provide ocean transportation for American relief supplies to China was approved by the senate appropriations committee and immediate enactment of the legislation is planned by leaders.

U. S. Government to Sell Aviation Field Where Many Died

Taliaferro Field, death's playground during the war, established by the Canadian Air Service in 1917 and later taken over by the United States, will fall under the auction hammer, following orders from Washington.

Taliaferro, the last of Texas' eight war-time air-force training camps, has not known the vibrant hum of whizzing planes for many months. Only one officer and one plane remain now as the total equipment.

Barron Field has been made the concentration point for dismantled air service equipment of the southwest. More than 300 planes will be shipped from that field by June 30.

The three aviation camps established at Fort Worth during the war, Taliaferro, Barron and Carruthers, recorded the deaths of many famous men, among them Captain Vernon Castle, Captain DeWitt Payne, Lieutenant Robert Isett and Lieutenant Peyton C. March, Jr., son of General Peyton C. March, chief of staff.

It was at Barron Field that Ormer Locklear, most famous daredevil of the air, and his mechanician, Milton Elliott, learned the stunt that made them famous and ultimately brought them to their death while participating in the filming of a moving picture at Los Angeles.

During the existence of the three fields 106 fatalities were recorded during nearly 100,000 hours of flying.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS MUST BE AFFORDED PROTECTION

Passengers asleep in Pullman cars must be protected from theift of their property, says a decision by Judge W. Meredith Yeatman in Cincinnati municipal court. A motion made in behalf of the Pullman company for retrial of the suit of Herman Semmons, Cincinnati, who declared that his handbag disappeared when he was asleep in a berth, was overruled by the judge, and the plaintiff was awarded damages.

The court's ruling in effect was: "As a passenger would have no opportunity to watch his baggage when asleep, it follows that it is the duty of the Pullman company to maintain a reasonable watch over his property while he is occupying a berth."

"Cure Your Rupture Like I Cured Mine"

Old Sea Captain Cured His Own Rupture After Doctors Said "Operate or Death."

His Remedy and Book Sent Free.

Captain Collings sailed the seas for many years; then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him to not only remain ashore, but kept him bedridden for years. He tried doctor after doctor and truss after truss. No results! Finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and abhorrent operation or die. He did neither! He cured himself instead.

"Fellow Men and Women, You Don't Have To Be Cut Up, and You Don't Have To Be Tortured By Trusses."

Captain Collings made a study of himself, of his condition—and at last he was rewarded by the finding of the method that so quickly made him a well, strong, vigorous and happy man.

Anyone can use the same method; it's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the Captain Collings book, telling all about how he cured himself, and how anyone may follow the same treatment in their own home without any trouble. The book and medicine are FREE. They will be sent prepaid to any rupture sufferer who will fill out the below coupon. But send it right away—now—before you put down this paper.

FREE RUPTURE BOOK AND REMEDY COUPON.

Capt. W. A. Collings (Inc.)
Box 186E Watertown, N. Y.

Please send me your FREE Rupture Remedy and Book without any obligation on my part whatever.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Ball Player Proves Fire Hero, Rescuing Five Small Children

Heroic efforts of George "Dode" Paskert, outfielder of the Cincinnati National league team saved the lives of five small children and helped save the lives of ten other persons when fire broke out in the Union Clothing Co.'s store in Cleveland and swept through the second floor where three families were sleeping.

Paskert and a friend were passing the store about 2 a. m. when the fire was discovered. He made three trips into the burning building. In the rescues Paskert's hands and arms were badly burned and his face blistered by the flames. The property loss was small. The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin.

After directing his friend to turn in an alarm, Paskert ran up the smoke-filled stairway to rescue those asleep on the second floor. He first awakened George Sullivan, his wife and four children. Paskert wrapped two of the smaller children in rugs and carried them downstairs. Sullivan, his wife and two other children following.

Paskert then made his second trip into the building, rousing Charles Cunningham, his wife and their small child. By this time the front stairway was cut off by the flames. Paskert took the child in his arms and led the other persons to safety by the back stairway.

On the third trip Paskert roused the family of Robert Jones. Shouting through the dense smoke, Paskert warned them not to try the front stairway and then picked up two of the smaller children, one of whom was asleep in a crib and led the family to a turn in the rear stairway where they were checked by flames. Paskert wrapped his coat around the children and ran through the smoke and flames into the arms of firemen who had just arrived. The firemen carried out Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

EPILEPTIC FITS FALLING SICKNESS

Doctor Pelton was old. While he lived he came to my Drug Store and had me compound this treatment for him, and incidentally advised me I might continue after he passed on. That is why I am able to offer you this valuable Remedy for Falling Sickness. I don't give it away. It is worth paying for. I will mail you a full pint bottle, well packed, postpaid, for $2.50, and if you are not benefited after using as directed, I will refund the $2.50 or you may re-order at $2.50 or three bottles for $6.00. The Hauckure Co., 1500 Pallister Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for **Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles,** and such Pile trouble—all in plain wrapper—**TO TRY FREE.** Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous **Absorption Method.** No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone **without cost.** Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and **we take your word.** We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is releiving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are often controlled in a single day. Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB9 Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

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Earn $150 to $400 a Month

Right in your own neighborhood get into big-paying business. **Learn in 6 to 8 Weeks.** Work on real Autos, Trucks, Tractors. Write today for **FREE** 68-page Opportunity Book.

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QUICK HAIR GROWTH! Box Free To You!

Would You Like Such a Result as This?

Do you want, free, a trial box of **Kosketts**, that has proved successful in so many cases? If so, you need only to answer this adv. by postcard or letter, asking for **FREE BOX.** This famous preparation is for dandruff, thinning hair and several forms of **BALDNESS.** In many cases, **FREE** a new hair growth has been reported when all else had failed. So why not see for yourself? Kosketts is used by men and women; it is perfectly harmless and often starts hair growth in a few days. Address: Kosketts Laboratory, KA-230, Station F, New York, N.Y.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Wheat has declined nine cents in the past week, the market dropping as the result of sales of wheat to go in store and because of the larger arrivals from the southwest. Bears contend that wheat values have been greatly out of line with almost everything else. There was little change in produce prices, butter and eggs holding firm.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.84; March, $1.84; May, $1.79. Corn, cash, 72c. Oats, cash, 47c. Barley, cash, 76c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.55. Cloverseed, cash, 1920, $10.80; Feb., $10.80; March, $10.80; April, $9.60; Oct., $9.15. Alsike, cash, 1920, $15.00; March, $12.50. Timothy, cash, 1918, $2.60; 1919, $2.70; 1920, $2.75; Feb., $2.75; March, $2.75; April, $2.80; May, $2.82; July, $3.15.

Chicago—Wheat, March, $1.68¼; May, $1:57½. Corn, March, 63c; May, 68⅞c; July, 71⅛c. Oats, May, 44⅝c; July, 45½c. Barley, May, 68c. Rye, May, $1.41½; July, $1.24¾.

Produce

TOLEDO — Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 53c; solid pack, 52c; nut margarine, 26@27c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 28@29c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 35c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 35c; domestic, 34c; new Michigan, 27@28c; longhorn, 32@33c.

Eggs—Candled, 39c; selects, 42c.

Bacon—Fat, 20½c; lean, 29c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 25½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 24½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 22½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 19c. Hams, 26c. Lard, 12c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@33c; turkeys, 40@45c; heavy fowls, 30@32c; geese, 20@22c; old roosters, 19@20c; broilers, 30@32c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 7½c; kip, 7c; No. 2 kip, 5½c; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $2.00.

Tallow, rendered, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c.

Cleveland—Butter—Extra, in tubs, 57½@58c; prints, 58½@59c; extra firsts, 56½@57c; firsts, 57½c; prints, 58½@59c; extra firsts, 56¼@57c; firsts, 57½c; seconds, 45½@46½c; packing, 14@16c; fancy dairy, 30@35c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 38c; extra firsts, 37c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 36½c; old cases, 36c; western firsts, new cases, 35c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 24@26c; high grade animal oils, 27@27½c; low grades, 20c. Cheese—York state, 28@30c; brick, 30@32c; limburger, fancy, 32@33c; Swiss, 35@52c. Live poultry — Heavy fowls, 33@34c; roosters, 22@23c; spring chickens, 33@34c; thin grades, 28@29c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, No. 1, $2.00@2.10 per 150-lb. sacks; Michigan round white, $2.00; Colorado Brown Beauties, No. 1, $3.00; new Bermudas, $12.50. Sweet potatoes—Delaware yellow, No. 1, $2.00@2.10; Maryland yellow, $1.85 a bu.; Virginia, kiln-dried, $1.75@1.80 per hamper.

New York—Butter strong; receipts, 5,440; creamery, higher than extras, 53@53½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 52½c; creamery, firsts, (88 to 91 score), 47@52c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22c. Eggs steady;: receipts, 22,912; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 40c; fresh gathered, firsts, 37@39c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to extras, 50@56c; do., browns, extras, 43@45c; do., gathered, browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 38@41c. Cheese firm; receipts, 474; state whole milk, flats, held, specials, 26½@29c; do., average run, 24½@26c; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 24½@25c; do., average run, 23@24c. Live poultry not quoted; dressed poultry quiet and unchanged.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery, extras, 52c; standards, 51c. Eggs lower; receipts, 23,100 cases; firsts, 33½@33¾c; at mark, cases included, 32@33c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 30c; springs, 31c. Potatoes, weaker; receipts, 66 cars; northern sacked, $1.20@1.25 cwt.; bulk, $1.25@1.30 cwt.

Live Stock

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; higher; steers, $9.75@10.50; heifers, $7.75@8.75; cows, $5.50@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; lower; heavies, $10.00@10.25; heavy yorkers, light do. and pigs, $11.00@11.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; higher; top sheep, $7.25; top lambs, $11.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; lower; top, $14.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; shipping and light steers, 25@50c higher; shipping steers, $9.00@10.00; butchers, $7.75@9.25; yearlings, $9.00@10.00; heifers, $6.00@8.50; cows, $2.50@6.75; bulls, $4.50@6.75; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $55.00@110. Calves—Receipts, 2,300; steady; $5.00@16.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; steady to 25c lower; heavy, $10.00@10.75; mixed, $11.00@11.25; yorkers, $11.25@11.50; light, do. and pigs, $11.50; roughs, $8.00; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,000; 50c higher; lambs, $6.00@11.50; yearlings, $6.00@9.00; wethers, $2.00@7.50; ewes, $7.75@8.00; mixed sheep, $7.50@7.75.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 4,200; steers, steady to easier; top, $9.35; bulk, $7.75@8.75; cows and heifers about steady; bulk cows, $5.50@6.50; $9.50 paid for light heifers; canners and bulls slow; stockers and feeders strong; bulk, $6.00@7.50; veal calves, 50c lower; top, $12.50; bulk, $12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; fairly active and 25@35c lower; top, $10.55; bulk lights and mediums, $9.75@10.45; bulk heavies, $9.35@9.75; packer sows, 25c lower; pigs, unevenly 25@50c lower; quality medium to good. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; fairly active and unevenly steady; only double deck of good lambs here unsold; fairly good deck of clipped lambs looks lower at $9.10; two decks of fair lambs at $10.00 to shippers were higher; one short deck of ewes went at $5.50.

Kansas City, Mo.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; bulk steady to 25c higher; bulk, $4.50@5.00; all other classes uneven, but generally steady; best native steers, $8.85@9.50; 12 loads of 1,134-lb. horned Texas, $8.60; few cows, $7.00; best heifers, $8.35; bulk she-stock, $5.25@7.00; bulk desirable vealers, $10.50@11.00; good and choice feeders, $8.00@8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; generally steady; best lights to shippers, $9.70; bulk of sales, $8.75@9.60. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500; lambs and yearlings fully 50c higher; lambs, $10.25; yearlings, $8.00; sheep steady to 25c higher; ewes, $6.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 18,000; veal calves steady; others strong to 25c higher; bulk beef steers, $8.50@10.00; some held above $10.50; bulk butcher cows and heifers, $5.50@7.25; bulls mostly $5.25@6.25; canners and cutters largely $2.50@4.00; bulk veal calves, $11.00@12.00; stockers and feeders, $7.00@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 67,000; 15@25c lower; heavies slow; others active; top, $10.60 for 160 to 170-lb. hogs; bulk 200-lbs. down, $10.20@10.50; bulk 220-lbs. up, $9.50@10.00; pigs steady to 15c lower; bulk desirable 80 to 120-lb. weight, $9.75@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; few early sales steady; later bidding weak; lambs, top, early, $11.00; some held higher; shorn lambs, top, $10.00; bulk fat lambs, $10.00@10.50; ewes, top, $6.90; bulk, $6.00@6.50; 112-lb. wethers, $7.00@11.45.

50-Cent Mayor Is Asking 8,000 Per Cent Salary Boost

With salaries falling every place the mayor of Hoopeston, Ill., has just filed a demand for an 8,000 per cent increase in salary and his aldermen for a 5,000 per cent advance.

With 5,000 population and $50,000 in the city treasury the city officials declare they are tired of working for their present stipends. The mayor now receives fifty cents a year or nine and six-tenths mills a week and the Aldermen 25 cents a year, or four and eight-tenths mills a week. They are paid by the year and have no expense accounts. The mayor is demanding $8 a week and the aldermen $5.

A resolution embodying the demands was introduced at the last meeting of the city council by Alderman Thomas Haas and adopted without a dissenting vote. As soon as the citizenry heard of it a mass meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Two former mayors, I. E. Merritt and William Moore, opposed the demands.

"For forty years," declared Mr. Moore, "Hoopeston's mayors have been glad to serve the people of this commonwealth for 50 cents a year. This resolution is indicative of the shocking state of affairs that now obtains in this country. It would be a reckless waste of money to accede to the demands. These men are dollar mad."

Other speakers set forth the "enviable fame gained by Hoopeston as the 'Holy City.'" "We've never had a saloon here. We have more church going people than any metropolis of its size in the world. We have well paved and clean streets and handsome homes. Hoopeston has never been broke. It now has $50,000 in the city treasury."

$12.50 Goodyear Raincoat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 1903-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

A shallow, saucerlike boat has been placed on the lagoons of some London parks, which is said to be noncapsizable, and it is propelled either by oars, paddles or punt poles.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

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Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

An exceptional opening those desiring profitable plain sewing machine work at home; no canvassing; city, country; no experience required; to prevent curiosity seekers send 12 cents sample information. Good Wear Cloth Co., Asbury Park, N. J.

$6-$18 a dozen decorating pillow tops at home; experience unnecessary; particulars for stamp. Tapestry Paint Co., 189 LaGrange, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour, Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

We pay $200 monthly salary and furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X-519, Springfield, Ill.

We pay $36 a week and expenses and give a Ford Auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-46, Parsons, Kan.

PATENTS.

Patents Secured. Prompt service. Avoid dangerous delays. Send for our "Record of Invention" form and Free Book telling How to Obtain a Patent. Send sketch or model for examination. Preliminary advice without charge. Highest references. Write TODAY. J. L. Jackson & Co., 157 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Patents—Booklet free, Highest references; best results; promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

PHONOGRAPHS

Write today for our Phonograph agency proposition. Sample machine costs you $63.50 sells at $110. Guaranteed. Plays all records. M. P. Co., Box 127, Marietta, Ohio.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco, natural leaf, chewing and smoking; 40 cts. lb., postpaid. Richard Newman, McQuady, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seed Corn—Golden Marvelous, certified yield 120 bu. per acre; dime brings 20 tested grains and price list; satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Saurborne, Annamoriah, W. Va.

Earn money writing photo plays. our book teaches you; price 50c postpaid. Slatts Service (B), Park Falls, Wisconsin.

PUBLIC SALE

Auction Sale of Farm and Personal Property Including 400 Pure Bred Sheep

327 acres, known as the A. A. Wood farm, near Saline, Michigan will be sold at public auction on March 18, 1921, also all personal property including the well-known band of Pure Bred Rambouillet Sheep. The farm is one of the best known and one of the best in Washtenaw Co., Mich., is 3 mi. N.W. of Saline, 8 mi. from Ann Arbor and 40 mi. from Detroit. Good road to all points. For detailed information write F. O. Behymer, care O. C. Hagen, 1946 Conway Building, Chicago, Ill.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Free Government Land. 200,000 acres in Arkansas open for homesteading; send 85c for copy Homesteaders' Guide Book and township map of state. Farm-Home Co., Little Rock, Ark.

MICHIGAN FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

COSTS ONLY ONE CENT to send postal for big free booklet about choice hardwood land in Antrim, Kalkaska and Otsego counties, Michigan. Raise grains, stock, poultry, fruit. Healthful climate, good roads, near markets, schools, churches, railroads. Bargains at $15 to $30 per acre on easy terms. Find out how we can help you get a good farm for your home and business. SWIGART, L-1245, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

Strout's Spring Catalog Farms! Just Out!

More than 1,000,000 people will read this new 100-page illustrated catalog, packed with money-making farm bargains of 30 states. You'll want to read on page 15 details of 227 acres, 6-room house, barns with horse, 10 cows, implements, crops, $3,000, only $1,000 down. See 80 acres, page 73, house, barn, including horses, cows, pigs, chickens, tools, $1,200 take all, $500 down. Details page 16, 400 acres, 10-room house, good barns, silo, fruit, 1,000 cords pulp wood, 2,000 cords block wood, with 2 horses, 10 cows, 3 heifers, wagons, machinery, hay, crops, etc., etc., all only $4,500, part cash. This book goes to every corner of America; write today for your free copy. STROUT AGENCY, 814BH Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FEDERAL JURY CHARGES HIGH PRICE FORCED

Continued From Page One.

the operating and producing companies.

By pretending to sell through such supposedly separate organizations, it is charged, the operators increased their profits.

The charge also is made that the operators created the so-called "spot" market by agreeing to sell coal for immediate delivery only at prices agreed on at the time of delivery.

The National Coal association, it is charged is engaged in marking out zones and territorial limits into which coal may be shipped. It is said that reports on the production and the kind of coal and the price pertaining to each zone are distributed to the operators through the various coal trade bureaus and associations, in order that the operators may act in concert in governing the supply and price of coal.

Operators are charged with promotion of strikes among miners through failing to collect penalties supposed to be assessed against miners who entered in strikes not authorized by the miners' union.

It is averred that the defendant operators have refused to demand these penalties and have thereby encouraged frequent strikes.

It is charged, also, that they have violated agreements setting forth that mines should remain in operation pending disputes with the miners.

The indictment charges that in the plan to restrict production and distribution and to increase the price of coal the operators refused to sell coal to anyone who was not a member of a retail coal dealers' association and an allied organization.

Operators Have Monopoly.

It is pointed that the operators engaged in the mining and production of bituminous, own and are now able to produce sufficient coal each year to supply all the needs and demands of the various users and consumers of bituminous coal in the United States.

The miners, also, it is averred, have been insufficient in numbers and ability in the various states to mine more than a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to supply all needs.

The indictments say that of approximately 60,000 miners and mine workers engaged in the mining of bituminous coal in the United States, about 400,000 are members of the miners' union.

Four million acres of agricultural soil in France, which was pitted and scarred, are already under cultivation.

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

TAKES AND MAKES Finished Pictures Instantly

You press the button, drop card in developer and in 1 minute take out a perfect, finished postcard photo 2¼x3¼ in. in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x6x7 in. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 postcards at one time.

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Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't over-develop; results simply amazing.

We Trust You No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you the complete "Mandel-ette" outfit including tripod absolutely on approval and give you ten days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it you simply send us 50 cents a week until our special price of $10.00 is paid.

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No red tape of any kind. Weekly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moments it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

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Send me at once one complete Mandelette Camera outfit including tripod, supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you 50c a week until your special price of $10.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

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FOOD CLAUSE OF LEVER ACT HELD INVALID

Supreme Court Kills Profiteer Cases — Holds Farm Loan Act Is All Right.

Sections of the Lever food and fuel control act, under which the department of justice has brought many actions for alleged profiteering in necessities, were declared unconstitutional Monday by the United States supreme court. Chief Justice White read the court's opinion.

Conviction of the L. Cohen Grocery Co. of St. Louis of having charged an unreasonable profit on sales of sugar was set aside by the court.

In taking this action the supreme court sustained decrees of lower courts which had sustained a demurrer to the indictment, which charged the defendant sold 50 pounds of sugar for $10.70, or at the rate of more than 20 cents a pound.

Another Lever law conviction set aside was that of Weeds, Inc., of Binghampton, N. Y. Chief Justice White said the statute was "as broad as human imagination."

Justices Brandeis and Pitney concurred in the opinion, but dissented from "the reasoning by which it was reached."

Hundreds of cases are affected by the opinion. The supreme court sustained lower courts in granting to 13 retail merchants of Denver, Colo., an injunction restraining the federal authorities from enforcing the act.

Practically all of the attacks against the act were based on the ground that it violated the fifth amendment to the constitution in that it deprived the defendants of their property without due process of law.

Other arguments were based on the allegations that enactment of the law on Oct. 23, 1919, after hostilities had ceased, was not a proper exercise by congress of its war powers. It also was argued that the sales were entirely intrastate and therefore outside of federal jurisdiction.

Court Upholds Farm Loan Act.

Validity of the federal farm loan act and of the exemption of bonds of the federal land banks and joint stock land banks from taxation was upheld by the supreme court.

The case had been pending for many months and the possibility of an adverse decision halted operation of the land bank system.

The favorable decision, it was stated by farm loan board members, would immediately place upon the market additional bonds to provide funds for loans to farmers. Applications total about $75,000,000.

Allied Envoys to Consult Harding on Debt Question

Foreign envoys will approach President-elect Harding and his cabinet with overtures for funding of debts due this government, soon after inaugural day. This was indicated by advices reaching the treasury.

Foreign governments which have not already sent their spokesmen to Washington have their missions en route, and the prospect is that the principal allied governments will be ready to enter upon the debt parleys almost at the outset of the new administration.

From present indications the negotiations must of necessity be conducted by this government separately with the other powers. The British ambassador, Sir Thomas Geddes, returned empowered to resume negotiations over the British debt. He has indicated to officials that he will defer making any further move until the next president has assumed power.

Both Italy and France will also carry on at the same time separate conferences with officials both of the treasury and state departments. The Italian ambassador has been named by the Italian government to act in all negotiations. The mission representing the French government is expected here within a few days.

Great Britain, France and Italy, say reports reaching the treasury, expect to convert the "demand notes" now held by the United States for the loans made during the war, into long time obligations with a reasonable deferment of interest payments. The tentative plan of the three powers is to spread the interest as it accrues across several years, adding the same to the principal from year to year, until rehabilitation in the three countries had reached a stage to warrant curtailment both of the principal and interest.

The empire of Morocco, quite extensive and with much wealth, is the largest and most important country in the world that is without a newspaper.

Is "Girl Gompers"

—Copyright International Film Service

MISS ANNA WEINSTOCK, president of the Women's Trade Union league of Boston, has been called the "Samuel Gompers of the women's unions" because of her success as an organizer and executive. She is a self-made woman, working in sweat shops when she was fourteen years old. In 1917 when the neckwear workers of Boston went on a strike Miss Weinstock got the opportunity to demonstrate her natural ability as an organizer and orator. Two years later she was elected vice-president of the Women's Trade Union league, and in 1920 was elevated to the presidency. She is now conducting a campaign to organize the women workers of Massachusetts.

Who Cabinet Members Are

Charles Evans Hughes, New York City, Jurist. Born Glens Falls, N. Y. Age 58 years. University training. Practiced and taught law, New York, 1884-1900. Conducted insurance investigation, New York legislature, 1905-06. Governor of New York, 1907-08 and 1909-10. Associate justice, United States supreme court, 1910-16. Republican nominee for president, 1916. Practiced law since in New York. Conducted government aircraft investigation 1918.

Andrew William Mellon, Pittsburgh, Banker. Born Pittsburgh Pa. Age 65 years. University education. Entered banking business 1874. President Mellon National bank 1902 to present. Active in industrial and financial developments in western Pennsylvania. Trustee University of Pittsburgh and with brother founded Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. Identified with many charitable and welfare organizations.

John Wingate Weeks, West Newton, Mass., Banker. Born Lancaster, N. H. Age 60 years. Graduate U. S. Naval academy, 1881. U. S. midshipman, 1881-83. Member of firm of bankers and brokers, Boston, 1888-1912. Member of congress, 1905-13. United States senator, 1913-19. Candidate for Republican presidential nomination, 1916, receiving 105 votes. Served in Massachusetts naval brigade 10 years and in volunteer navy during Spanish-American war.

Harry M. Daugherty, Columbus Ohio, Lawyer. Born Washington Courthouse, Chio. Age 61 years University education. Practiced law, Washington Courthouse, 1881-88 Elected state legislature in 1888 serving five years. Chairman state Republican executive committee 1912, also twice chairman state Republican central committee of Ohio. Campaign manager for Harding at Chicago convention.

Will H. Hays, Sullivan, Ind., Lawyer—Born Sullivan, Ind. Age 41 years. Graduate Wabash College. Prominent in county, state and national Republican politics during last 20 years. Member law firm, Hays & Hays. Bank director. Chairman Republican national committee since 1916. Mason. Presbyterian.

Albert Bacon Fall, Three Rivers, New Mexico, United States senator—Born Frankfort, Ky. Age 59 years. Educated in country schools. Worked as farmer, rancher, miner, lawyer. Served in New Mexico legislature and as associate justice, New Mexico supreme court. United States senator since 1912, present term expiring in 1923.

Henry Cantwell Wallace, Des Moines, Ia., Editor and Publisher—Born Rock Island, Ill. Age 54 years. Collegiate education. Farmer and live stock breeder in Iowa, 1887-91. Editor, manager and publisher of farm publications, 1893 to present. Bank director. Member U. S. Live Stock Industry committee. Secretary Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association 14 years. Long interested in Young Men's Christian Association, being member of international committee. Mason.

Herbert Clark Hoover, Stanford University, California, Mining Engineer—Born West Branch, Ia. Age 46 years. University training. Wide experience in geological and mining enterprises, U. S. and abroad. Chairman American Relief Committee, London, 1914-15. Relief in Belgium, 1915-18. U. S. Food Administrator, 1917-19. Honored and decorated by foreign nations for war service. Received 10½ votes Republican national convention for presidential nominations. Near East relief, 1920-21.

James John Davis, Pittsburgh, Labor Leader — Born Tredegar, Wales. Age 47 years. Went to Pittsburgh with parents at age of 4 years. At 11 began work in steel mills, becoming a pudler. Removed to Elwood City, Ind., 1893. Held city and county offices there. Chose in 1906 to reorganize Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is now the head. Member of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and always has been active in union affairs.

Injunction Law Is Opposed by Labor Chiefs in Meeting

Federal and state legislation to protect labor unions from being restrained by injunction from organizing new fields of industry was considered recently at a conference of international union officials and their counsels.

The conference, called by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, considered at length the decision of the United States supreme court in the Hinchman Coal Co. and the Duplex Printing Press Co. cases. The former case upheld the validity of verbal and written contracts made by employes with employers not to join union organizations, while the latter held secondary boycotts by labor unions illegal.

Under the Hinchman decision, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said coal operators in West Virginia were preventing the organization of nonunion fields through court injunctions obtained on the ground that they had contracts with their employes not to join labor unions. When the men ignored the contracts, he said, the operators had started civil actions to recover monetary damages from the international union.

"Attempts are being made to spread these so-called 'yellow dogs' contracts," he added, "to all branches of industry and they have become a menace to the organized labor movement."

From Leatherneck to Daniels' Post

From buck private in the marine corps to secretary of the navy in three years time may be the remarkable rise of Edwin Denby of Detroit, appointed to the navy post in Harding's cabinet.

Soon after the United States joined the allies in the World war with Germany Denby enlisted as a private in the marine corps. He served with the "leathernecks" on the eastern coast and won rapid promotion. He was sent to France on a special mission for the government when a captain and on his return was promoted to the rank of major. Denby served also in the Spanish-American war as a gunners mate on the battleship Yosemite. When he enlisted for service in the World war he said he did not seek any special favors, but just wanted to be "one of the boys."

Denby has been chief probation officer of the municipal courts of Detroit since his discharge from the army. He was formerly a member of the United States congress, having served from 1904 to 1908. He was defeated for re-election in 1910.

Denby was elected also to the legislature in Michigan for two terms and was a candidate for governor at the last election. He withdrew from the gubernatorial contest shortly after his candidacy had been announced.

Denby is 51 years old and was born in Indiana. He first came into contact with international affairs when as a boy he accompanied his father to China when the elder Denby assumed the post of minister to China.

British Labor Now in Favor of Active Political Campaign

The direct actionists—that faction of labor that supports the general strike as the most effective weapon against the British government—were overwhelmingly defeated in the conference of the Trade Union Congress upon the unemployment situation.

The delegates, following out the recommendation of the executive committee, approved a policy of intensive political activity to attain the desired ends. The specific object of the trade union congress meeting was to decide whether the speeches and promises of members of the cabinet since the convening of parliament are likely to alleviate the grave unemployment situation.

The adherents of the policy of direct action went into the meeting prepared to make a strong demand for the strike weapon if a majority of the delegates felt that the cabinet was not taking proper measures to reduce unemployment and help the unemployed. They threatened to launch such a drastic crusade as would overthrow even the indemnity issue.

Before the meeting the executive committee conferred and decided to recommend to the congress a resolution declaring that "The government's policy is lamentably inadequate," but at the same time to urge the workers to try to gain their ends through political agitations rather than through direct action.

Likely He Never Enjoyed Charm of Old Army Stuff

The town of Rogersville, Tenn., has laid claim to the gastronomic champions of the state. Herbert Sibert, 16, recently came out on the long end of a wager by eating at one repast 37 soft boiled eggs. Just to prove the theory of inherited talents, Sibert then ate 10 pounds of honey at two meals. Inspired by the eating prowess of his neighbors, Harrison Childress conquered new fields by consuming 16 cans of potted ham without stopping.

ARMY BILL IS APPROVED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

The army appropriation bill as amended by a senate military subcommittee to provide for an average regular army of 175,000 men next year was approved by the full committee and ordered reported to the senate.

The measure carried a total of $362,214,000, an increase of more than $31,000,000 over the house total.

NEW CABINET REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY

President-Elect Harding Leaves Florida for Marion to See Friends Before Entering White House.

President-elect Warren G. Harding returned from St. Augustine, Fla., this week to his home in Marion, to receive a formal farewell from his fellow townsmen before entering the White House. Indications are that the Harding inaugural will be one of the shortest on record. Nothing elaborate in the way of a speech is planned.

At the present writing there is only one post in the Harding cabinet that is still regarded as an uncertainty. Appointments of Hughes, Daugherty, Hoover, Wallace and Denby all have been formally made and accepted. James J. Davis has been considered for secretary of labor, but many insistent representations on behalf of James Duncan, one of the vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor, have been made by union leaders.

The opinion prevailing in Washington is that Harding has picked a cabinet of strong, capable, experienced and high-minded men.

The general view is that the character of these men is the best guarantee that the great problems, which confront the Harding administration when it comes into power March 4, will be solved successfully and the business of the government administered efficiently.

Charles E. Hughes is regarded as pre-eminently fitted for the premier post and certain to give the Harding administration international policies a prestige such as no other secretary of state could.

Herbert Hoover, similarly, is expected as secretary of commerce to bring a degree of public confidence to the new administration domestic policies and business reconstruction program which could be supplied by no other appointee.

Are Well Qualified.

Andrew W. Mellon, as secretary of the treasury; Edwin Denby as secretary of the navy; John W. Weeks, as secretary of war; Henry M. Wallace, as secretary of agriculture, and Albert B. Fall, as secretary of the interior, are regarded as unusually qualified for their respective places.

Only the appointments of Harry M. Daugherty as attorney general and Will H. Hays as postmaster general, are considered open to criticism as purely political appointments, and yet both are admittedly very able men.

In the appointment of Edwin Denby as head of the navy department, it is believed that President-elect Harding has revealed clearly his determination to make political considerations subordinate to ability in his cabinet selections.

Although there had been reports that Denby might go into the cabinet, they were not taken seriously and the announcement of his prospective appointment came as the first real cabinet surprise.

Denby Well Fitted.

As a manufacturer and business man, a former enlisted man in the navy and marine corps, and former member of congress, the Detroit man is admitted better qualified for the navy post than any man whose name had been mentioned.

Members of the Michigan delegation of congress, nearly all of whom are personally acquainted with Denby, are highly gratified. Aside from considerations of his character and ability, they feel that his appointment to a place in the cabinet will be appropriate recognition of the 400,000 plurality by which Harding carried Michigan last November.

That Harding was not governed in this choice by narrow political preference is seen in the fact that Denby a year ago was an ardent supporter of former Governor Lowden for the Republican nomination. Denby and Lowden served together in congress. It is generally understood that Lowden was offered the navy portfolio and that it was his declinaion that opened the way for the appointment of Denby.

Little is known of James J. Davis, reported as the Harding choice for secretary of labor, except the fact that he is head of the Loyal Order of Moose, of which Harding is a member, and formerly was a union labor leader in Pittsburgh.

TWIN GIRLS, FLESH-LINKED, ONE A MOTHER, VISIT U. S.

Two sisters, linked together as were the famous Siamese twins, Rosa and Josefa Blazek, arrived recently in Boston on the American line steamship Manchuria.

The two young women came from Prague to fill an engagement with a western circus.

One is a spinster and the other is married, the mother of an 11-year-old boy, who is with them.